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THE TIMES

The difference between
love and lust:
Marghanita Laski, p 14

Mr Healey's warning in winter of price rises

Britain will continue to rise for some time, Denis Healey told the International Monetary Fund yesterday. But however rough, the United Kingdom would not be into "panic measures for deflation", he said. He assured the world's financiers that working people in Britain would temporary fall in living standards.

Chancellor rules out panic measures

Britain, the Chancellor declared, "recovery (of output) is now the overriding priority, facing the world economy". He complained that "of the major industrial countries, only the United States has acted early enough for the results to be visible already", though the measures recently introduced or shortly to be associated with a few years ago contributed so greatly to the inflation and the consequent recession from which we are now suffering.

So it "would be wise to warn our peoples of this fact". He said that "nothing which has not already been decided is likely to have an important effect on the world economy before next Easter". The fact remained, Mr Healey said, that "nothing which has not already been decided is likely to have an important effect on the world economy before next Easter". He said that "nothing which has not already been decided is likely to have an important effect on the world economy before next Easter".

TUC uproar in 'free the picket' protest

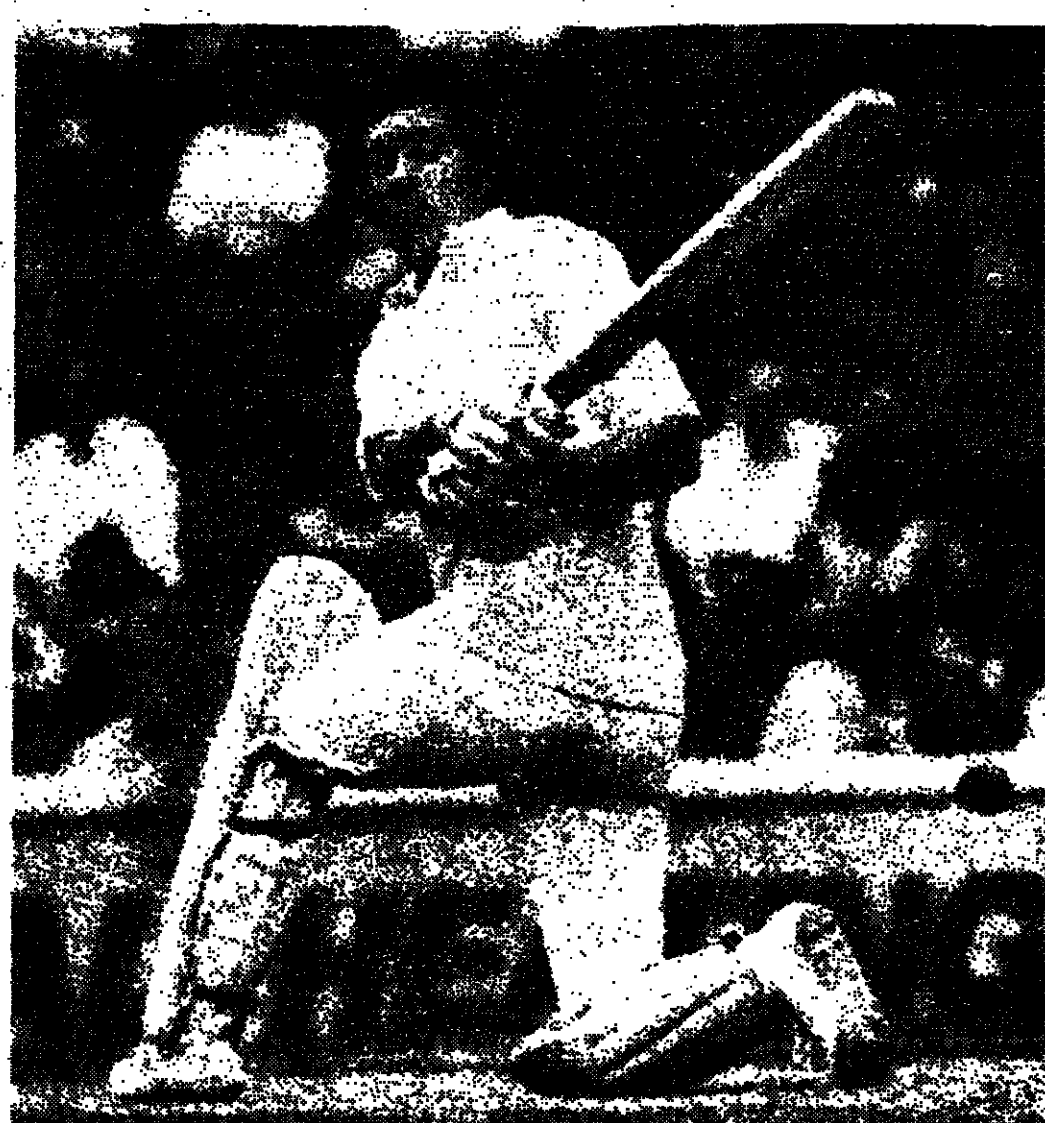
From Tim Jones
Labour Staff
Blackpool
In an unprecedented move the president of the TUC yesterday threatened to call the police to clear the Trades Union Congress hall of demonstrators protesting against the continued imprisonment of Mr Des Warren, the Shrewsbury picket.

The conference was halted in its tracks as the demonstrators kept up a constant stream of shouting and abuse. They were led by Mr Eric Tomlinson, the other picket jailed with Mr Warren for criminal conspiracy as a result of incidents during the 1972 building strike. Mr Tomlinson has been released on parole.

The demonstrators sitting in the visitors' gallery high above the conference hall saved most of their anger for Mr Tom Breakall, president of the Electrical, Electronics, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, the only speaker against a motion calling on the TUC General Council to use the full strength of the trade union movement to secure Mr Warren's release.

Mr Breakall was shouted down after he had said that the pickets had been "defeated quite clearly on the logical argument that you cannot have gangsterism substituted for militancy".

The protest that followed was of a length and duration rarely witnessed at the TUC conference. Mrs Marie Parferson, TUC president, ordered stewards to remove the demonstrators from the gallery and said that if they persisted the police would have to be called. She was cheered from the floor when she said: "Those who are forcing this action on us are doing no good to themselves and the good to the trade union movement".



Graham Roope sweeps a four to help England's attempt to save the fourth Test against Australia at the Oval. Report, page 6.

Resistance growing to Goncalves appointment

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, Sept 2
The swearing in of a new Portuguese Government was postponed today while Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, the new Prime Minister, attempted to win the support of the three main political parties.

A spokesman for the presidency said that the swearing in of General Vasco Goncalves, the former Prime Minister, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces had also been put off. The decision to appoint the pro-communist general to the senior military post has met with widespread resentment within the armed forces and among civilians.

Admiral Azevedo said on television last night that the Socialists, Popular Democrats and Communists would have to find a common platform that approved his programme. He had had a "fruitful" meeting with the Socialists and PPD leaders and would be having discussions with Communist leaders. After that it was up to the three parties to find a common platform.

Before Admiral Azevedo's appointment the Communist Party had indicated its willingness to discuss a common platform with the Socialists but not with the PPD. For their part the Socialists made it clear that the PPD would have to be included. They would not accept the appointment of General Goncalves as Commander-in-Chief.

Referring to the controversy surrounding the appointment of General Goncalves, Admiral Azevedo hinted that it had not been finally settled and might depend on the clarification of the attitude within the armed forces. He admitted that the appointment was "very polemical" and might be disturbing. He felt the correct attitude was to wait and see what happens in terms of military cohesion and unity.

The chief of staff of the Air Force, the commander of the armed forces in the Azores and various military units in the north have protested at General Goncalves's appointment. The issue was expected to be an important one at the assemblies of the three branches of the services being held today and tomorrow. These are to be followed on Friday by the main Armed Forces Assembly.

Lisbon, Sept. 2—General Carlos Fabiao, the Army Chief of Staff, attacked General Goncalves today as a cause of disunity in the Army.—AP.

American warning to oil producing states

Mr William Simon, the United States Treasury Secretary, yesterday warned major oil producing countries not to go ahead with their planned price rise. He stressed that another increase "would seriously jeopardize the balance upon which global economic recovery now depends". Mr Simon's remarks in the joint meetings of the World Bank and the IMF in Washington are seen to confirm a significant hardening of United States policy towards the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. A similar, if less direct warning, was given the previous day by Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State, in his address to the United Nations.

Gold price falls for a further \$6.75

Gold continued to fall heavily on world bullion markets yesterday. The closing price in London last night was \$148.75, a drop of \$6.75 from Monday night's level. In Chicago, the metal was \$10 lower on "futures" trading—the maximum permitted fall for one day's session. The London price has now fallen \$10.175 in two days. United Kingdom reserves of gold and foreign currency declined by \$255m (£121m) in August, according to the latest Treasury returns. In the last four months the pound has lost a total of \$1,128m.

Bill to alter rape laws

A rape bill to overhaul a Law Lords' ruling was published yesterday. It states that a man who has intercourse without reasonable belief in the woman's consent is guilty of rape. The sponsor, Mr Ashley, said: "At present a jury has to acquit a man if it accepts his belief, however unreasonable, that she consented."

Restaurant chain 'in liquidation'

More than 800 employees of London Eating Houses, a leading restaurant chain and one of the largest Wimpy bar franchises, have been told that they are out of a job because the company has gone into voluntary liquidation. J. Lyons, parent company of the Wimpy franchise operation, confirmed that the group had stopped trading. The chain, which includes 27 Wimpy bars, had apparently been in difficulty for some time.

Complaint over marriage denied

By using an obscure law the Home Office is treating as void the marriages of hundreds of Pakistanis living in Britain, according to a report of the Birmingham Community Development Project. But the Home Office yesterday denied the allegation, saying there was no question of forcing people to remarry.

Dispute suspends Namibia talks

The constitutional conference on the future of Namibia (South-West Africa) had to be adjourned in Windhoek yesterday after only 10 minutes, when delegates refused to admit an American constitutional expert with the Herero tribal delegation.

Leader, page 13
Letters: On families in the enemy trap, from Mr. Frank Field; the growing numbers of barristers, from the Chairman of the Bar; the true cost of housing subsidies, from Mr. Nigel Lawson, MP.

Leading articles: The new Kissinger doctrine; UDI in the South Pacific; The law on striking in Features, pages 12 and 14. Keith Kyle on Dublin's fears of a British withdrawal from Ulster; Caroline Moorehead on the plan to create jobs for the unemployed Arts, page 10.

David Robinson on the Edinburgh Film Festival; Alan Coren on The Sweeney (Times); Charles Lewsen on Secret Mr Shakespeare (Regent's Park); concert notices by William Mann, Joan Chissell, Stephen Walsh and Philip Norman. Diary, page 12.

How TUC delegates celebrated the end of the Vietnam war in Blackpool. Obituary, page 15. The Rt Rev A. L. E. Williams.

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More troops for Ulster as Mr Rees acts to stop border killings

From Christopher Walker
Belfast
As Northern Ireland moves closer to a breakdown of order, Mr Rees, the Secretary of State, yesterday announced measures aimed at curtailing the sectarian warfare that has claimed eight lives in the past 48 hours. Initially they will be restricted to the isolated border area of south Armagh, but if there is a continued decline they are likely to be extended to other parts of the province. It is understood that the Government has decided to send in extra troops. After a meeting at army headquarters in Lisburn yesterday between Mr Rees and Lieutenant-General Sir David House, the GOC, it is also believed that regiments stationed in Britain and Germany have been alerted for possible immediate transfer to Northern Ireland.

Mr Rees and his security advisers have introduced the measures in the face of growing fury among "loyalists" about the Government's alleged "soft line" against terrorism. But they showed that they were still prepared to withstand the Protestant leaders' anger by refusing to introduce a curfew demanded by Unionist politicians from south Armagh.

This was the second announcement in 24 hours that the number of police and troops in the area would be increased. Refusing to divulge numbers, military sources acknowledged that the deployment will help, but they maintain that the nature of the terrain makes any fully effective counter-terrorist operations almost impossible.

Other measures include a review of the many unapproved crossings along south Armagh's 60 miles of border with the Irish Republic and the closing of more roads in an effort to prevent terrorists escaping to the Republic. The Government has proof that that has happened in at least two recent incidents and has taken up the matter with the Dublin authorities. Still maintaining a brave face about the ceasefire, now widely discredited throughout Ulster, the Government refuses to divulge details of methods being introduced to counter the sectarian killers. Part of Mr Rees's official statement yesterday said: "Security forces will be extending the scope of their activities. It would not help to itemize this measure in a public statement."

In fact the move is understood to relate to orders issued to soldiers regarding the acquisition of information that could lead to preemptive action against the murder squads. It is likely to involve wider use of the powers of questioning and possibly even reintroduction of the four-hour screening process, dropped since the ceasefire. That loss has been criticised by the Army, which regarded the system as invaluable for its intelligence network.

In top-level security meetings yesterday at Lisburn and Stormont Castle Mr Rees had to balance any positive increase in action by the security forces against the effect it could have on the ceasefire, which the Government insists is still in existence.

During the day Mr Rees received a clear indication that militant loyalists are planning another general strike similar to that which brought down the power-sharing Executive last year. Mr James Smyth, leader of the Ulster Workers' Council, the umbrella group that organized the previous stoppage, has added his voice to those demanding a switch in the Government's security policy, including closure of the Sinn Féin incident centres. After a UWC meeting he said there was strong pressure from the grass roots for "what amounts to an all-out stoppage".

The anger in the Protestant community reflects the fact that after three years in which the bulk of the sectarian campaign has been conducted against Roman Catholics, the loyalists are finding themselves victims at an equal, and often greater rate. Of the eight men who have died since Monday night, seven have been Protestant and one a Roman Catholic.

Much of the latest wave of hatred and emotion in Northern Ireland has been generated by the attempted massacre of 18 Orangemen attending a meeting in a remote hall near the border late on Monday. More than 50 bullets were fired into the hall near the village of Newtownhamilton. Four of the lodge members were killed outright. Of seven others taken to hospital, four were seriously ill last night.

Australian move to buy islands for £2m

Canberra, Sept. 2.—The Australian Government was reported today to be trying to buy the Cocos Keeling Islands in the Indian Ocean for £2,000,000. Details of the move leaked out after today's meeting of the governing Parliamentary Labour Party. So far there has been no official comment from the Government.

Mr John Clunies-Ross inherited the 27 islands, about 1,700 miles north-west of Perth, which his family was granted by Queen Victoria in 1886. He has suggested a figure of £18,200,000 as their value. The islands became an Australian territory in 1955, but it has had little power there because of the grant. Australia's special Minister of State, Senator Doug McClelland, has been instructed to set up an advisory committee to administer them and reduce Mr Clunies-Ross's powers. An attempt to contact Mr Clunies-Ross by radio telephone tonight was unsuccessful.

The islands are approximately 600 mixed-blood Malays in the islands, and they regard Mr Clunies-Ross as a feudalistic landlord. He is referred to by the title "Tuan John".

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Dayan says before Knesset vote 'giving away too much in Sinai'

Marsden
Sept 2
Israel's Prime Minister, Menachem Begin, is expected to announce a new agreement between Israel and Egypt which was a Jerusalem and last night. Caucuses of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, were held today to discuss the decision. Whips are expected to announce a majority of about 70 per cent of all 120 members of the Knesset. His decision is expected to be followed by three others of the faction once headed by Begin, puts Mr Begin in conflict with his former Defence Minister, Shimon Peres, who succeeded him as Defence Minister. Mr Peres was one of Israel's three negotiators with Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, and is expected to make a major speech in favour of the agreement. Mr Dayan bases his opposition on the belief that Israel is making one-sided concessions.

An unknown factor is the number of Government supporters who may abstain or stay away from the debate, though these are not expected to be numerous enough to affect the result. At least seven of the 10 National Religious Party members are likely to support the agreement, and with the majority of the Labour and Mapam members should ensure 60 votes, half the strength of the Knesset.

The Knesset Speaker, Mr Yeshayahu, banned demonstrators outside the Assembly building both for and against the agreement. The Ezerai Settlement group and opposition parties are bringing supporters into Jerusalem by bus and car to denounce it, but there will be a counter-demonstration in favour of it outside the Prime Minister's office. Paul Martin writes from Cairo: Egypt's campaign to win Arab approval for its agreement with Israel got underway today. Mr Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian President, began to explain his implications to Egypt's old war allies, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Continued on page 4, col 4

that pilots' stress could impair flying ability

Parker
Sept 2
70 per cent of all air accidents, according to a survey by the Air Transport Association of America, were caused by pilot error. Dr Howard said stress was likely to be a major factor in pilot error. Impairment of flying ability included failure to change over fuel tanks, failure to monitor instruments, a lack of necessary checking and a general unreponsiveness to what was happening. Many pilots came to his clinic in Chichester because they were afraid that they would be grounded if their airline doctors knew they had psychological difficulties. Last year one pilot was suffering so badly from stress that Dr Howard reported the matter to the Department of Trade. When officials there were unconcerned he then went up to the pilot in a light aircraft.

"His performance was so bad that he nearly crashed and I had to take over the controls—luckily I am a qualified pilot myself," Dr Howard said. The pilot concerned then voluntarily grounded himself for six months, but having recovered he is now in active service again.

Dr Howard is pressing for more frequent psychological screening, perhaps once every six months, as with the ordinary medical check. He would also like to establish a system of psychological "autopsies" as soon after an accident as possible.

British Association, page 3

HOME NEWS

Home Office denies passing Pakistani marriages as invalid

The report says: "The Act rules that marriages entered into in a country which permits polygamy by someone who is domiciled in the United Kingdom shall be void, even though at the time of the marriage neither party has had any spouse additional to the other."

"What is not clear, though, is which countries people domiciled in the United Kingdom are to avoid getting married in if they want their marriages to be recognised here."

The Home Office is accused of using the law to undo hundreds of marriages that took place in Pakistan and unfulfilling the potential for voiding thousands more.

The report says the Home Office is "buffeting" the people concerned. The humiliation of a second marriage at a register office causes resentment.

Last night the Home Office said there was no question of forcing people to remarry or to accept that they were not properly married before. It told people what their position appeared to be in the United Kingdom and that a relatively simple way of resolving doubt was by going through a form of marriage recognised by United Kingdom law.

Why has minister not been placed?—teachers' leader

Government was criticised yesterday for leaving Scotland without a minister directly responsible for handling education.

John Pollock, general secretary of the Educational Association of Scotland, largest of Scottish teachers' organisations, said in a statement yesterday that no replacement had been found for Mr Robert MacLennan, who resigned as Secretary of State for

In brief

Art men to meet over premium

Art dealers' organisations are to meet this month to decide on action to combat the decision of Sotheby's and Christie's, the auctioneers, to impose a 10 per cent premium on buyers from the coming season (our Arts Reporter writes).

Sales begin this week, however, and Mr George Levy, president of the British Antique Dealers' Association, said yesterday that individual members would have to decide what action to take.

Brothers head print union

A family record has been established in the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsop) (our Labour Editor writes).

Mr Edward O'Brien, London machine branch secretary of the union, has been elected assistant general secretary. His brother, Owen, became general secretary earlier this year in succession to Lord Brightshaw, a senior member of the TUC General Council, who has retired.

Driving ban on coach owner

Gerard Carruthers, aged 37, of Cranbourne Road, Carlisle, proprietor of a coach hire company, went drinking before driving a party of school children home. When he drove off to a grass verge a boy, aged 16, asked him to slow down, but he laughed. Chief Inspector Gordon Skelton told magistrates at Penrith yesterday.

Mr Carruthers was banned from driving for a year and fined £30.

Manx rider killed

Mr Brian McCann, aged 24, of Belfast Road, Ballymaguig, was killed while competing in the 250cc lightweight motor cycle race in the Manx Grand Prix yesterday.

WEST EUROPE

Strike restores calm and hopes of settlement in Corsica

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Sept 2

Paradoxically yesterday's successful general strike, which reduced Corsica, in accordance with the organisers' slogan of an *isola morta* (dead island), laid the basis for a constructive discussion of the Corsican crisis.

Both the strike and a protest demonstration at Ghisonaccia in the region of Aleria, where gendarmes and autonomists battled 10 days ago, went off quietly and there was a deliberate avoidance by demonstrators and by the police of anything which could provoke a resurgence of the recent violence and bloodshed. The calm atmosphere necessary for fruitful negotiations appears, therefore, to have been largely restored.

The only blot on this comforting picture was two bomb attacks last night against public buildings in Corte, one at the post office, one at the local branch of the Office of Works, and a third outside the town. They caused substantial damage, but no loss of life or injuries to persons.

The attack on the post office was probably a reprisal for the refusal of the staff to observe the strike call, which even the Communists and their allies the CGT, in a startling about-face had decided to support.

Mr Jean Raccchi, the new Prefect of Corsica, acknowledged today on the radio that the strike had met with a wide response, notably from shopkeepers and tradespeople, but was very unequally observed in public services. He congratulated himself on the fact that the police—save for one gendarme—were conspicuously out of sight at the Ghisonaccia demonstration. "I do not know," he declared, "what it should have been like if it had been a police strike."

At present of committees in support of the autonomists arrested after the Aleria shooting. "As an islander, I partly understand this sort of thing. In a Corsican village, one does not refuse a signature in favour of someone in prison."

"I am not a policeman, and do not wish to become one, especially in my own country," he added, deploring the excessive dramatization in the French press of the recent events. Last weekend, in an interview in *Le Monde*, the new prefect had insisted that the solution to the Corsican problem could not be purely administrative or economic. "The regional idea does not frighten me," he said.

Mr Jean Lecanuet, the Minister of Justice, and a longstanding advocate of decentralization and regionalization, said yesterday that while the state had the duty of suppressing insurrection, it should not confuse unity and uniformity, and two errors should be avoided: autonomy on one side, and excessive centralization on the other.

Even the trial this morning in Ajaccio of Dominique Capretti, a militant member of the dissolved Action for the Renaissance of Corsica (ARC), who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for assault against the police and theft of a submachinegun early in August, did not disturb the calm of the capital. M Capretti left the court a free man. His last already spent three weeks in jail, and will serve his sentence at a date to be set.

In the course of the trial, the public prosecutor had said: "The charges are serious. Normally, I should have demanded a very severe sentence. But justice, in her immense wisdom, must take events and contingencies into account. She must in particular bear in mind the peaceful climate which appears to reign in our island in the past few days."

Three held on charges of killing Civil Guard

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Sept 2

The police have arrested three alleged members of the extreme left-wing Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Patriotic Front (FRAP) accusing them of shooting a Civil Guard dead in Madrid last month.

National police headquarters in a statement today alleged that Senor Ramon Garcia Sanz had confessed to killing Lieutenant Antonio José Rodríguez on August 16. Senor Manuel Canaveras de Gracia allegedly admitted having procured the shotgun which was used, and Senor José Luis Sanchez Bravo Salas to being the leader of their squad.

FRAP leaflets were found near the scene. The police blame the shooting on a FRAP group.

The police statement also said that in March the Communist Party had approached such groups as the Communist Youth of Spain, the Democratic Federation of University Students of Spain, the Trade Union Workers' Opposition and FRAP, telling them to eliminate policemen.

Lacombe Lucien star dies in car crash

Paris, Sept 2.—Pierre Blaise, the woodcutter who became a film actor after his first role as a young collaborator during the German occupation of France in the Louis Malle film, *Lacombe Lucien* of 1974, was killed on Sunday night in a car crash.

M Blaise, driving a fast new car, missed a curve in rainy weather near his home in Molsheim in south-west France.

M Blaise, who was 20, had played a leading role in three more films. Despite his success, he had stayed close to his home. He was quoted as saying: "I need my family, and Moissac."

—Agence France Presse.

Police 'cause loss of respect for the law'

From Our Correspondent Geneva, Sept 2

Mr Clarence Kelley, Director of the American Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today that the police themselves were partly to blame for the decline in respect for law and order.

The reason for this, he told the United Nations congress on prevention of crime, was essentially poor public relations. Gaining community support was a crucial goal in an effective police public relations programme.

The most important crime resistance resource was the individual citizen, acting with his neighbour.

"We are asking American citizens to stop tolerating

crime merely because to resist it involves personal sacrifice, time and effort," he added. "People must be willing to commit some of their time, their energies and their intellect to reduce the terrible cost in lives, property and other resources exacted by crime."

Representative Robert McClory (Republican, Illinois), another member of the United States delegation, gave an account of five years' experience in training police to intervene "safely and effectively" in family conflicts.

An Interpol report said this type of work raised the basic question of whether the police should attempt to assume a new identity, that of a social welfare agency.

Britons for trial in Spain on drug charges

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Sept 2

An investigating judge in Algeciras on the Costa del Sol today ordered three Britons to stand trial on drug smuggling charges. The judge released six other British subjects arrested as suspected drug offenders.

Those to be tried are Geoffrey Lineham, aged 25, an ambulance driver, of Limehurst Street, Chelsea, London; Paul Martin Saunders, aged 23, of Lutim Road, Birmingham; and John Lewis, aged 25, of Newport, Wales.

Mr Lineham is charged with smuggling about 265lb of hashish, hidden in a van he was driving. Mr Saunders is charged with bringing 57lb of the drug into Spain. Mr Lewis is charged with bringing in about 50lb. His wife Joanna, aged 30, was set free.

The others freed were: Margaret Crossley, aged 25, London; Dennis John Hawkins, aged 25, and Peter Anthony Kelly, of Birmingham; Adrian Joyce Brady, aged 19, of Astwood, Worcestershire; Patricia Hawkins, aged 20, of Redditch.

Mr Marsh flies home after his wife's death

Malaga, Sept 2.—Mr Richard Marsh, chairman of the British Railways Board, left for home today under heavy sedation after the death yesterday of his wife, Caroline from injuries received in a car crash.

The wife of David Jacobs, the broadcaster, was killed in the crash six days ago. Mr Marsh and Mr Jacobs were both injured. Before his departure, Mr Marsh said the hospital had done everything possible to save his wife.

"I've no memory of the actual crash," said Mr Marsh, "I was knocked out instantly." But I do remember that moments before the crash we had seen two policemen on motorcycles coming down the road towards us. They must have seen everything.

The driver of the lorry involved, Señor Juan Caldera Martínez, was detained after the crash, according to the British consulate.

The body of Mrs Jacobs was flown home for burial on Sunday and the body of Mr Marsh is expected to be flown to Britain during the next two days.—Reuter.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Social research data should be kept anonymous, study group says

Pearce Wright and Ford

A study group formed two years ago by the British Association for the Advancement of Science yesterday recommended that people whom researchers had used should never be identified, especially in government departments and the police. The recommendation, it meant, would cause appalling lemmas, a special symposium on search and privacy was held.

The association's meeting, which could now be possible, in areas to use medical data, to help the police to identify snatches after the disappearance of the members of the group, said all one had to do to look up data on the dead woman who had misused the few weeks before and it was likely

that there would be four or five such women, with a high probability that one of them was the culprit.

Dr W. Duncan Dalton, another member of the group, who works as an administrative doctor in Merseyside, said he had often seen the accidental disclosure of information about individuals from different statistical sources. He continued:

"I recall the ethical problems raised by a child-minder with gonorrhoea, a school teacher with epilepsy who held a driving licence, a farmer with a shotgun licence who had a history of mental illness, and a homosexual seeking an adoption order."

The study group thinks that although it may often be desirable to share information to the police or government it is more important in the long term to maintain people's trust in the anonymity of their answers to researchers. Otherwise data regarded as vital to under-

standing a society that is becoming more complex every day would be harder to get.

The group also regards it as essential to separate data obtained for research from administrative data. The recommendation that research data could not be used for any administrative purpose, nor could it be used to the personal detriment of the subject, and adds, "no information would be given to any private or government agency, including the police."

The group recommends the setting up of a research data bank which would be licensed by the Government and could be used to disclose personal information. All research threatens privacy, the group thinks, "not from conspiracy but from accident and public apathy." But Mr N. S. Marsh, QC, a former member of the Younger Committee on privacy, and a Law Commissioner, said the latest the group was trying to draw between research and administration were too sharp.

Limon in James revival

A "reasonable prospect" that the Thames estuary be cleaned enough for salmon in the river when work stations was complete, said the Thames Water director of scientific research, Mr Robert Jones, after 150 years. In the last year, and again this before that the Thames fishery had been dead for fish are now returning in single large numbers and of species," he said.

rol still in of future

placement for the petrol car is unlikely to be in spite of recent reports. A. Curtis, technical editor of *Motor*, said, "electric and fuel-cell seemed to be unlikely as future engines, which used a rather than internal combustion, and in theory have efficiency offer a little hope, as to the Wankel and gas."

car of the future will certainly be powered by a fuel cell. Mr Curtis said it would much faster but it would only better fuel consumption.

y against prescription criticisms

Some of the factors influencing prescribing habit were not technically based. A meeting devoted to the advancement of science must accept as heresy his suggestion that the day of the week and the time of the year also mattered. But a patient seen at any time between Monday morning and noon on Friday might have a urine specimen collected and treatment started in association with laboratory analysis. However, if the same patient came on a Friday evening, it was for all practical purposes impossible to carry out the same procedure.

Dr Marks said he had been driven back to empirical prescribing of antibiotics at such times in a way that would have preferred not to do. It was bad medicine to prescribe antibiotics to a child with a simple sore throat. But if that child was due to sit an examination in a few days he would do so, justifying it (probably incorrectly) on the argument that he was reducing her chance of a secondary bacterial infection.

Chemicals and fuel can be replaced from crops

Most fuels and chemicals derived from oil, gas and coal could be replaced by substitutes made from renewable resources such as cellulose, sugar, starch and gums, Professor M. Stacey, of Birmingham University, said at a meeting on plants and energy. He outlined the possible future use of carbohydrates for developing new industrial processes based on well established laboratory methods.

One industry entirely dependent on carbohydrates was the fermentation industry for the production of beer, wines and spirits. Newer industries, such as the antibiotics, vaccines and pharmaceuticals, depended on fermentation of sugars.

Some fermentation products of molasses were methyl and ethyl alcohols and acetone, which could be used in substitution with oil in place of hydrocarbons in internal combustion engines and for jet propulsion. For many years, the production of potentially commercial chemicals from cane starch being a mixture of straight and branched chain molecules of great size.

A great difficulty with cellulose and cereal wastes was the cost of collection and transport. Therefore it was feasible to turn the enormous amounts of waste, including paper and packaging, into the source of these materials.

Dr F. K. E. Jones, of Reading University, referred to research to isolate micro-organisms for fermentation processes that would yield useful chemicals from crop waste. These were low in protein and high in carbohydrates, which suitable micro-organisms could convert into high quality products. That might be used for animal or human nutrition.

The advantage of microbial farming lay in that it needed relatively small areas of land for high production. A fermentation plant on a land area of 2,000 sq metres could produce 50 tonnes of material by weight than the most productive crop plants on that area. Under the best conditions, however, it would take 24 hours to produce the new source of protein, double their mass 500 times faster than most agricultural crops and up to 5,000 times more rapidly than most farm animals.

It had been estimated that a 500 kg bullock made about half a tonne of protein every 24 hours. Under ideal conditions 500 kg of yeast in a fermentation tank would in the same time produce 51,000 kg of protein. It was encouraging that microbial farming was beginning to be accepted as a commercial reality.

Chemicals and fuel can be replaced from crops

Most fuels and chemicals derived from oil, gas and coal could be replaced by substitutes made from renewable resources such as cellulose, sugar, starch and gums, Professor M. Stacey, of Birmingham University, said at a meeting on plants and energy. He outlined the possible future use of carbohydrates for developing new industrial processes based on well established laboratory methods.

One industry entirely dependent on carbohydrates was the fermentation industry for the production of beer, wines and spirits. Newer industries, such as the antibiotics, vaccines and pharmaceuticals, depended on fermentation of sugars.

Some fermentation products of molasses were methyl and ethyl alcohols and acetone, which could be used in substitution with oil in place of hydrocarbons in internal combustion engines and for jet propulsion. For many years, the production of potentially commercial chemicals from cane starch being a mixture of straight and branched chain molecules of great size.

A great difficulty with cellulose and cereal wastes was the cost of collection and transport. Therefore it was feasible to turn the enormous amounts of waste, including paper and packaging, into the source of these materials.

Dr F. K. E. Jones, of Reading University, referred to research to isolate micro-organisms for fermentation processes that would yield useful chemicals from crop waste. These were low in protein and high in carbohydrates, which suitable micro-organisms could convert into high quality products. That might be used for animal or human nutrition.

The advantage of microbial farming lay in that it needed relatively small areas of land for high production. A fermentation plant on a land area of 2,000 sq metres could produce 50 tonnes of material by weight than the most productive crop plants on that area. Under the best conditions, however, it would take 24 hours to produce the new source of protein, double their mass 500 times faster than most agricultural crops and up to 5,000 times more rapidly than most farm animals.

It had been estimated that a 500 kg bullock made about half a tonne of protein every 24 hours. Under ideal conditions 500 kg of yeast in a fermentation tank would in the same time produce 51,000 kg of protein. It was encouraging that microbial farming was beginning to be accepted as a commercial reality.

Three million Palestinians have a dream... "We are struggling so that Jews, Christians and Muslims may live in equality, enjoying the same rights, assuming the same duties, free from racial or religious discrimination!"

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, addressing the UN General Assembly, November, 13th 1974.

IF YOU look at the map, it is unlikely that you will find Palestine. That does not mean that it does not exist, nor that three million Palestinians do not live. In 1948 the State of Israel was established on Palestinian soil, and what had been the homeland of Palestinian Muslims, Jews and Christians became a Zionist Jewish state. Thousands of Palestinian Muslims and Christians who fled the campaigns of terror launched on their cities and villages have since remained in exile. For a quarter of a century Israel has resolutely denied their right to return, while Jewish settlers from around the world are welcomed.

In their exile the Palestine Liberation Organisation has emerged as the voice and government of the Palestinians. Today, the Palestinians demand the right to return to their homeland. They demand the right to self-determination and national liberation. And though Israel denies the Palestinians these rights, at the United Nations the majority of member states have endorsed the aims of the PLO and recognised it as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation has one principal aim: the establishment of a secular, unitary and democratic state in Palestine—a home for Muslim, Jew and Christian alike to enjoy equal rights and equal protection from discrimination.

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly last year Yasser Arafat stressed: "When we speak of our common hopes for the Palestine of tomorrow, we include in our perspective all Jews now living in Palestine who choose to live with us there in peace and without discrimination. We do not wish one drop of either Arab or Jewish blood to be shed; neither do we delight in the continuation of killing, which would end once a just peace, based on our people's



rights, hopes and aspirations have been fully established."

On May 15th this year Yasser Arafat renewed his proposal for the establishment of a democratic state in Palestine, and called upon the Jewish people to join the Palestinians in building a democratic state in which Muslims, Jews and Christians can live together. Speaking before an Arab audience, Arafat declared: "I invite the Jewish people to live with us side-by-side in one state."

The proposal for a secular, unitary and democratic state in Palestine was first endorsed by the Palestine National Council—the Palestinians parliament—in-exile, representing all sections of the Palestinian community—writers, lawyers, students, women, workers, doctors and political groups from radicals to conservatives.

In 1970 the 7th Palestine National Council stated: "The objective of the Palestinian struggle is the liberation of Palestine in its entirety, and for the co-existence of all its citizens with equal rights and obligations."



The following year the PNC adopted a resolution which declared: "The Palestinian armed struggle is neither a racial nor a sectarian struggle against the Jews. That is why the future state in Palestine liberated from Zionist colonialism will be the democratic Palestinian state, where those wishing to live peacefully in it would enjoy equal rights and obligations."

The rights of Israeli Jews have often been elaborated by Palestinian leaders. In 1969 Dr Nabil Sha'ath, Director of the PLO Planning Centre, wrote: "All the Jews, Muslims and Christians living in Palestine or forcibly exiled from it will have the right to Palestinian citizenship. This guarantees the right of exiled Palestinians to return to their homeland... equally this means all Jews in Palestine—at present the Israelis—have the same right!"

Dr Sha'ath added: "A democratic and progressive Palestine, however, rejects by elimination a theocratic, a feudalistic, an aristocratic, an authoritarian or a racist-chauvinist form of government. It will be a country that does not allow oppression or exploitation of any group of people by any other group of individuals; a state that provides equal opportunities for its people in work, worship, education, political decision-making, cultural and artistic expression."



The establishment of peace in the Middle East affects each of us. The dangers of a major international confrontation are never far away.

Yasser Arafat concluded his address to the UN General Assembly with these words: "Today I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom-fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand. War flares up in Palestine, yet it is in Palestine that peace will be born."

Peace in Palestine
Equality for Muslims, Jews and Christians

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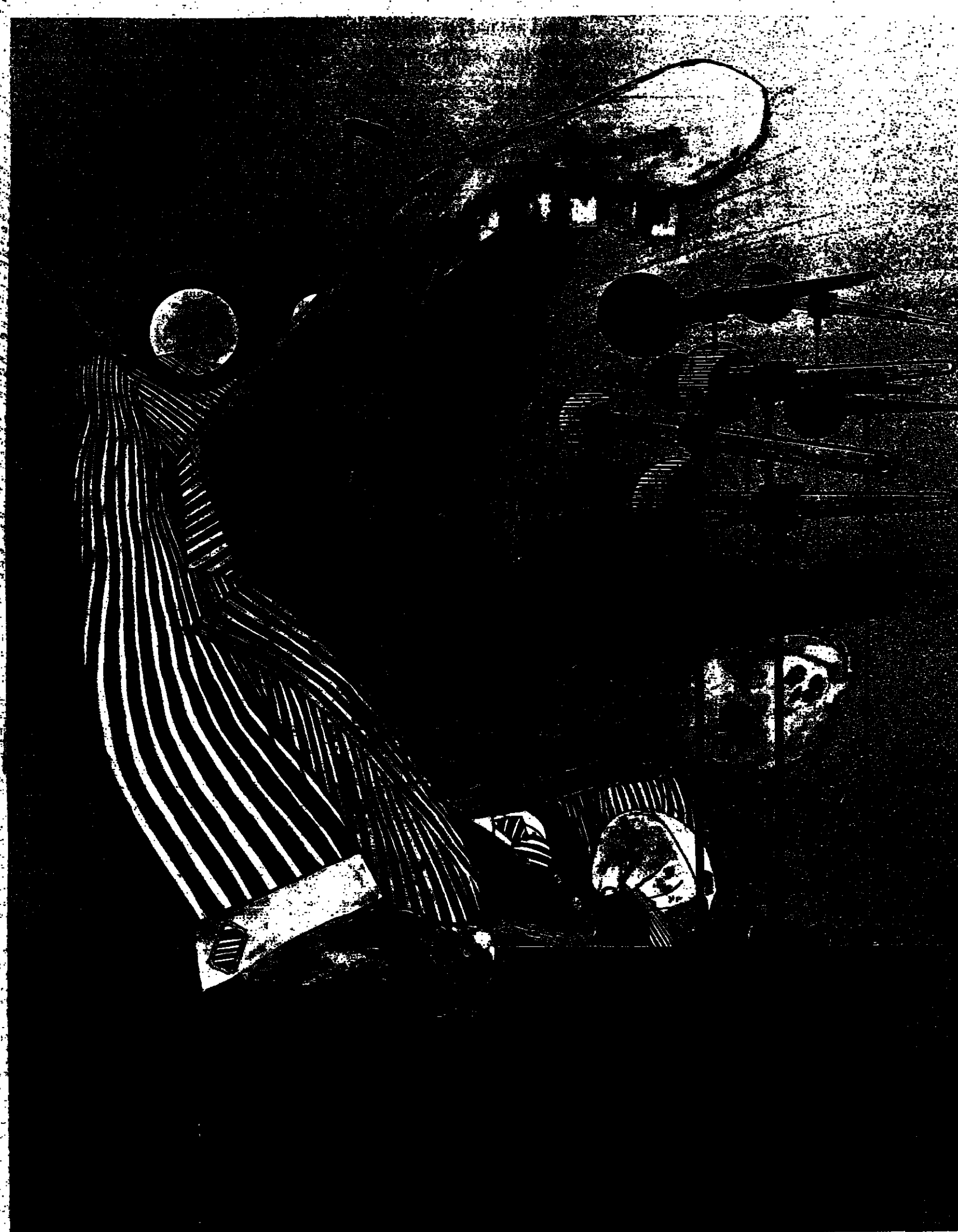
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Root of the problem remains Russian poker and American

Egypt and Israel agree to settle Middle East conflict peacefully

President Ford has begun his campaign to win support. Tomorrow he will personally welcome Dr. Kissinger at Andrews Air Force Base, and follow him to the White House breakfast with congressional leaders and party members on Thursday.

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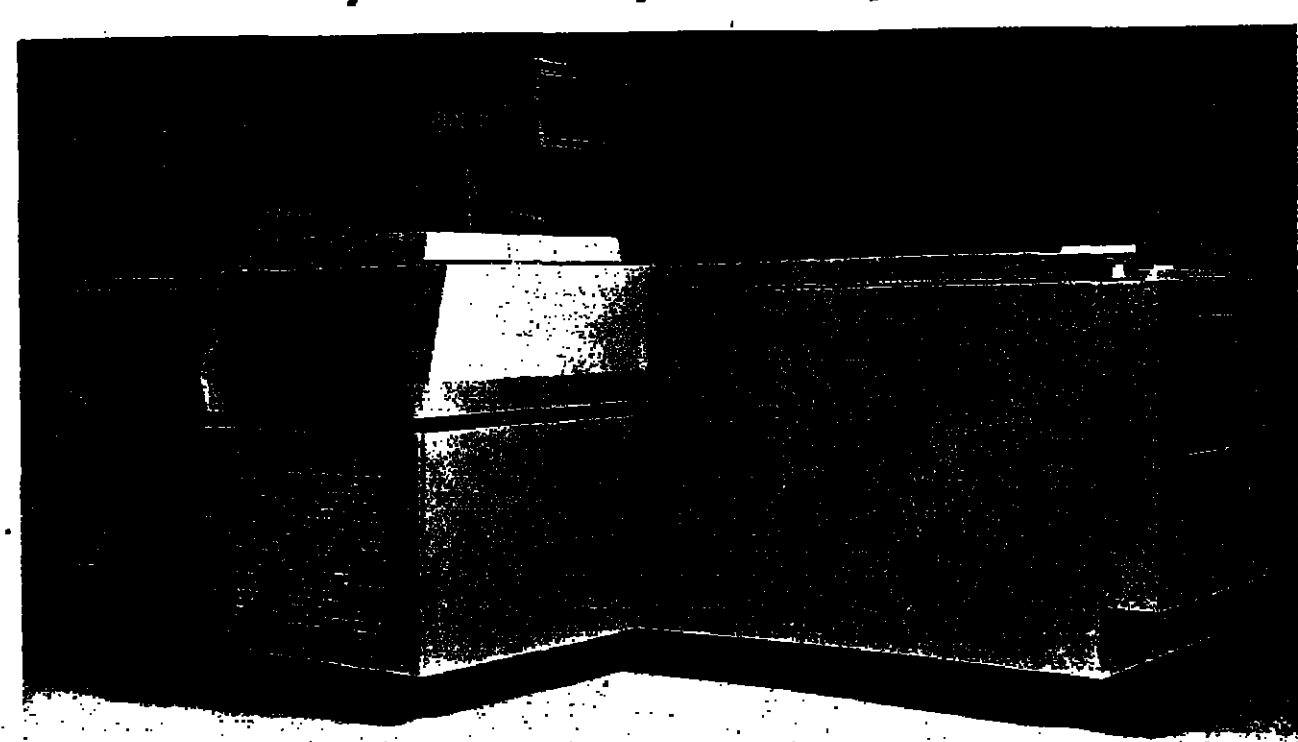
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Without British troops, seen on patrol above, could Irish democracy possibly survive?

Why Dublin fears coup if the British leave Ulster

The one actor in the Irish scene who is most unequivocally in favour of the British Army staying in the North is the Government of the Irish Republic. Although an occasional wistful word is whispered in favour of a UN presence, the prevailing thought in Dublin is that the safety of the Roman Catholic community in the North rests solely in British military hands.

The Irish Government is prepared, insofar as it considers it possible, to act in accordance with this belief. What disturbs it (and this has been made clear to me by senior Irish officials) is that it does not have a sense of being taken as entirely into the confidence of Whitehall under Mr. Rees as it was under Mr. Whitelaw.

From the formation of the present coalition Government to the fall of the British Conservative Government, the Irish leaders felt they were being treated as partners in a joint enterprise. "Our policies," one of them said, "ran in parallel." From the change of Government in London and more certainly from the success of the Ulster Workers Council strike, the Irish Government has had an uneasy feeling of not being fully confided in.

The success of the strike administered a profound and lasting shock in the Republic. For one thing, it made plain what few people in the Republic had hitherto believed (though it would come as no news to, for instance, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien) that the Protestant working class were irrevocably committed to the "loyalist" cause to the extent that they were prepared to use

the weapons of industrial relations to serve this political purpose.

Secondly, the British, faced with this challenge, backed down. This has left the impression, though Irish officials admit it may not be the correct one, that this has set the pattern of future confrontations with the Northern majority.

The British Government has not, I understand, discussed with the Irish Government possible scenarios in the event that a majority report comes out of the convention which will be rejected at Westminster. The Irish see the risk of the Protestant paramilitary forces acting in these circumstances, by, for example, establishing "no go" areas and defending them by force, while the UWC resumes industrial action. The IRA would be presented with the chance of resuming hostilities or threatening with extreme credibility to do so. Would the British Army stay under these circumstances?

Suppose some formula were found by which the British might, on being confronted with a war on two fronts, withdraw from the North. A plebiscite, already provided for in the legislation setting up the convention, might be used. An independent Ulster state in which the ex-loyalist politicians might offer guarantees to the SDLP that they had declined to make while the province was part of the United Kingdom, might be proclaimed. By some means or other, the British might proceed to extricate themselves.

It is at this stage of the argument that senior officials

in Dublin feel that they have somehow failed to get across to the British the real nature of their concern. However, the mechanism of a handover of power was arranged, they are convinced that the Protestant paramilitary organizations would take over by coup *de main* as soon as the British forces were gone. Then would come the retribution for the Catholic population.

What would be the reaction of the Irish army—not the IRA, but the army of the Republic—to this? In all other circumstances but this the civilian authorities in Dublin are confident of its loyalty to themselves. But this would be the one exception. Either the Irish army would be ordered by the Government to cross the frontier and protect the Catholics or it would not. In the first instance it would probably get a bloody nose from the Protestant paramilitary forces; in the second it would suffer the extreme humiliation of standing a powerless observer on the border.

It is being said in Dublin with all solemnity that in such a set of conditions, which seem south of the border to be by no means improbable, Irish democracy would not have more than a 50 per cent chance of survival. A military coup in Dublin supported by the right wing of the Fianna Fail is spoken of as a distinct possibility. It is for these reasons that the members of the Irish Government as good democrats, feel that they urgently need to be taken more into the confidence of their British colleagues.

Keith Kyle

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A LOT MORE THAN MONEY
AT THE SIGN OF THE BLACK HORSE

A flimsy tower of peace, perhaps, but what a glow of optimism it brings

Bernard Levin

The agreement gives time and incentive for Egyptians and Israelis to discover that the people on the other side of the Suez Canal are not equipped with horns, tails and cloven hooves

It is good news that Yassir Arafat was quick to attack the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, for such a response powerfully reinforces the view that the pact is a genuine one and not merely a series of comforting mantras of the kind which have so often been employed in international diplomacy, especially when conducted under the auspices of the UN, and which normally result in a communiqué reading:

With this agreement (which shall come into force as soon as it has been ratified by the Parliament of the State of Israel and the High Contracting Parties bind themselves to observe the following conditions, viz:

1. Sin is bad.
2. Virtue is good.

Certainly nobody could be blamed for demanding evidence that the pact is not one of those for the very achievement of it is so astonishing, and the implications of it so enormous, that scepticism is inevitable. But there it is, in black and white, and without even a clause providing for seven years' delay before it is implemented. I have long been deeply pessimistic about the chances of real peace in the Middle East, and my pessimism was based largely on the years of Israeli intransigence and the terrorist movements it inevitably created. The great question that the Israelis would never answer, or indeed even face, was "What are you doing to do when the Arabs learn to fight?" their attitude being that it would never happen and that it would be time enough to think of an answer if it ever did.

It happened in October, 1973, and a great deal of credit is due to the Israelis for the realization that a momentous and irreversible change had come over the situation since the Yom Kippur war (mind you, if the Jews can't be pragmatic, who can?). Though my own view is that the greatest share of the credit is due to President Sadat, for, after all, it was on his side, not on that of the Israelis. As for the doctor *whittles*, he has now earned his Nobel Prize, and deserves the thanks of both sides and of the rest of us. He will get none in some quarters, of course: the collapse of his negotiations earlier this year was greeted with howls of

indignant glee from some of our American backers, and in one of two of our more extreme Arabists I detected a distinct air of unease as the respected *Kohoutek* flashed ever more rapidly through the sky and they had to face the unpleasant prospect—like that which led to the dread and fury of the far left at the thought that the Vietnam war might come to an end—that Arab and Israeli might yet break bread together in peace. (If they do, depend on it that the doctor will not have forgotten to write in a clause providing for a supply of both the leavened and the unleavened kind.)

The Middle East is now in the extraordinary and unprecedented position of the Middle East, anyway, of knowing that every day of peace makes another day of peace more likely rather than less. Dr. Kissinger has got many more miles to fly before the Syrians will sign a similar pact with the Israelis, or vice versa, for that matter, and no doubt Colonel Gaddafi will still be intoning his *harde est Carthago* when Mr. Habbash is an honorary member of the Knesset (though since Colonel Gaddafi's contribution to the struggle of his Arab brethren against the Israeli tyrant has so far consisted largely of sherbet flavoured wind this may not be quite so serious a matter as it seems); all the same, the chief merit of the agree-

ment, and the one that has converted me, at least, from pessimism to optimism overnight, is that it gives time, and incentive, for Egyptians and Israelis to discover that the people on the other side of the Suez Canal are not equipped with horns, tails and cloven hooves. ("Mo'isha, look—if you prick them, they bleed!" "Mohammed, see—if you tickle them, they laugh!") And the benefits that may flow from that discovery are literally immeasurable.

The most vivid memory I have of my only, very brief, visit to Israel in 1963 is of a moment near the Jordanian border, where Israel (this was before the 1967 war, remember) was only eight miles wide. Looking up at the hillside, I remarked to my guide that I could not see any posts or fences or barbed wire, and he told me, to my considerable astonishment, that the border hereabouts was not marked at all except by a series of white stones. But he went on, if I looked carefully, I would be able to see precisely where the dividing line occurred, even if I could not see the markers. At first I did not understand what he meant, and I scanned the ground for some moments until the truth suddenly struck me. Halfway up the hillside, the ground ceased to be green and became brown, the break being so abrupt it was as if it had been drawn with a pencil; the

explanation was that the cultivated side of the very last inch, but on the ground was still a silt, then and have never since that I had seen dry innermost truth about the fact that it is sterile; if the side of the border had allowed to cross it in pe side could have blossomed. Well, it is not only fin Arabs have learnt, and nobody is not quite so far of the Arab versions as it the prospect that now it up for the Middle East d on any particular division butions the different pai to the common future; i the possibility that with years the entire area may sound of swords being ploughshares.

Is this too fantastic a from the signing of a agreement between Israel of her Arab neighbours but it is no longer obvi long ago was it that t this agreement would regarded as an *unmita* There is a precise Bu question: two years. B microseconds in the lif and 20-30 more than an history of the last third has consisted of a seri predictions, and all the p been falsified in the s everything has happened than the estimates. What forget is the effect that c change itself: we kno takes place rapidly, but i the rate of change is changing.

Any change once thou seems perfectly accepta it has been made. If the of peace just erected is within the next few m become solid and strong its shade other enemies and talk to one another.

Times Newspaper

Creating jobs for the benefit of the community as well as the unemployed

More than 150,000 school leavers registered as unemployed in August—almost three times as many as in August last year. The prospects of many of them finding a job this month, the time when those who left school in July would expect to be starting work for the first time, are not good.

It is with this fact in mind that the Manpower Services Commission, set up by the Conservatives in January last year with overall control for manpower and employment policies, have been pressing on with their suggestion for a work creation programme—one that would provide short-term labour intensive jobs of a kind that would not otherwise be done, like clearing a housing estate, building a day care centre or carrying out certain kinds of research. They are asking the Government for £30m to provide something in the nature of 15,000 jobs, not only for school leavers but for the unemployed generally. They hope for an answer this month.

The work creation idea is modelled on a similar scheme that has now been running in Canada since 1971. When their unemployment level was at five per cent, the Canadian Government set up a Local Initiatives Program and invited people to put up ideas for non-profit making projects which would give jobs to the unemployed, projects essentially of benefit

to the community. Within months at a cost of \$150m, LIP had produced nearly 100,000 jobs. Since then over 20,000 projects have been funded, and after initial scepticism LIP is an established part of Canada's economic system, with strong political and public support.

Apart from the fact that the Canadian programme is largely seasonal and rural, the British job creation proposals are almost identical. If the scheme is approved local action committees will be set up in high unemployment areas—including local employers, trade unions and local authorities representatives—to screen applications.

Employees will be recruited through local job centres, and paid wages based on local authority rates. MSC is quick to insist that the jobs will be perfectly viable ones—there is to be no suggestion of filling in empty holes. Apart from guidelines for sponsors, voluntary associations, tenants' groups, as well as local authorities—there will be as few rules as possible. The advantages of the scheme, its flexibility, is possibly why it appears rather woolly.

One obvious way of allocating the money could be to spend some of it on funding projects designed to fill the many vacancies in the social services. For instance, groups of voluntary organizers of hostels for children, old people and former offenders—could be together in an area, analyse what jobs need filling, and, acting as pro-

The cost to the taxpayer would not be much more than the amount already paid out in social benefits and lost in taxes when people become unemployed

ject sponsor, offer a wide range of unskilled and semi skilled jobs.

But it would clearly be a pity if concentrating the money on obvious shortages meant that the other possibilities were lost. The Canadian experience has shown that community groups can come up with an extremely wide range of suggestions for university graduates as well as blue collar workers. (Last year only 15 per cent of the sponsors were local authorities.)

When the scheme was first suggested the organizers after much thought decided that projects would probably fall within 20 clearly defined categories. There are now over 200 types of project, and LIP are concentrating their funds on smaller projects, employing eight to 10 people, since they

have found the most successful to be small, locally organized ones doing things of precise value—such as building extra fishing boats, or a new community centre—in four years only about 80 out of 20,000 LIP projects have in some way fallen foul of the guidelines.

The work creation idea, seen more as an experiment with possible future applications for chronically unemployed groups, than as an alternative to rising unemployment, is being supported by the TUC, who are likely to discuss it in their debate on employment this week. They welcome the fact that such a programme could offer work to people who might otherwise have no chance at all of finding it—the overfifties for instance, traditionally the hardest hit, together with school leavers, in a recession.

The Government, meanwhile, seem to be somewhat less enthusiastic. The MSC originally hoped to have the proposals through in time to fund projects to employ this summer's school leavers, but there has been very little advance since last October. There are undoubtedly drawbacks and contradictions. How, for instance, do you reconcile urging local authorities to cut back on their spending, while at the same time inviting them to submit proposals for projects? The situation could arise where the local authority of a local authority was asked to trim down only to find that an MSC-funded project was all set to cure elm disease in the

municipal garden to be small, locally organized ones doing things of precise value—such as building extra fishing boats, or a new community centre—in four years only about 80 out of 20,000 LIP projects have in some way fallen foul of the guidelines.

And yet Mr. director general of the program, about its values, advantage seems can inject money deal of morale in municipalities, particular where there is stigma attached employed, and w be the only s ment. While a f Liverpool, they a radical effect in of Sunderland.

The fact that projects would be selective, means to be set up quickly on specific groups, banded just as the economy pic would the car to be very much m amount already social benefits of and lost in taxes become unemploy ment its costs however the sche all point to th of giving local co chance to do so their unemployed obvious advantage individual projects to the community.

Caroline M

The Times Diary

Celebrating the end of the war

foundations for new buildings, and silt detectors to check the purity of drinking water.

Ray Buckton, the train drivers' leader, fresh from a holiday in the Crimea, spoke emotionally of how every time the working class had something to celebrate, someone had suffered to allow them to do so. He complimented *The Times* for coming to report the meeting, and identified George Meany, leader of the American union movement, as the only man now standing in the way of the total brotherhood of man. Buckton was supported by Judith Hart, late of the Overseas Development Ministry, and a woman doctor who had worked in Vietnam. All the speakers were warmly applauded, a few songs were sung, and more pints were ordered up, but it was not quite like VE Day.

Left out

Leif Mills, general secretary of the National Union of Bank Employees, is the only union leader who comes regularly to the TUC and is not allowed in, having to content himself with a seat in the visitors' gallery. The bank employees are still trying to get back into the fold

after being expelled from the TUC for consorting with the detested Industrial Relations Act.

Most of the sins of that unfortunate are have now been forgiven, and Mills and his delegation had hoped that their application for readmission would be granted in time for them to take their seats this year. Clive Jenkins's union, old and deadly the rival of the bank workers, is almost the only one left raising any objection to their readmission. Hopes were high that even Jenkins might have been chosen to represent the issue in time by a stroke of its own employees.

Gala

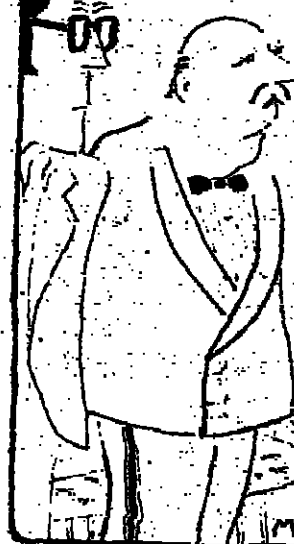
The two supporters in the arms of the London borough of Southwark—an actor playing Hamlet and a Canterbury Pilgrim—were chosen to emphasize the borough's connection with their arts. But, culturally, not much has happened there since Shakespeare's day, except the redoubtable Sam Wanamaker.

Yesterday the borough took another step towards regaining its place as London's "garden of entertainment" when Princess Alexandra attended a gala matinee to open the new Greenwood Theatre, bequeathed by Sir James Greenwood, Southwark's unsuccessful Conservative candidate on countless occasions. Greenwood had a link with the theatre: he owned and lived on Fred Karno's old houseboat, *Astoria*.

Because it was a royal occasion a large number of women in the audience wore the sort of hats that would normally be discouraged in theatres. Luckily, though, the seats are fairly steeply raked, so nobody

missed their views of Frankie Vaughan, Roy Hudd and Freddie "Tarrot-face" Davies, who organized the show.

Intolerable parking fines? But why not seek your chauffeur's



missed their views of Frankie Vaughan, Roy Hudd and Freddie "Tarrot-face" Davies, who organized the show.

Oriental

Mirabel Cecil, still seeking the perfect hors d'oeuvre, seeks out some Eastern promise: Mr. Chow's Chinese restaurant in Knightsbridge is a wonderful exercise in narcissism: portraits of Chow by Peter Blake and David Hockney adorn the tables and the menu. The walls are hung with photographs of celebrities I could not place with loving messages and indecipherable signatures. A cleverly where's that Dorothy Lamour? Dr. Mrs. Nibbs, aspiring warlet? Mrs.

tomers still go there by eye. Attached to the amounts to a book of good reading. Fe gamble? This me is everybody's favo insist it is a sear it tastes and looks l—in fact, it is not secret.

I was longing to secret weed, but according to the waiter. For hots d recommended Chow. These had two red side them in the m ing. Highly Reco he Chow himself i The restauran t they are fresh and eared with shred ber and a piquant sa

We also ordered a dish called paper plate arrived with w like used tea-bags o less steel spoon slay in the middle. No present, but full taste. The little ba paper contained m spiced prawns.

Besides these we, and sour won tun, c packets containing a able minced stuffin, sampled spring roll, tie, bland, rolled with a cheesy filling. The food is excrel was not a cheap out for four lagers was though the hors themselves were good £2 for an interesting Next: Brasserie Benoit

The Wayside: Fulph Eltham church told 'Are you only here for a day?'



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THE NEW KISSINGER DOCTRINE

kind's collective inability to see the affairs of this planet even a minimum of reality have been evident for enough but there is some peculiarly absurd about the situation. The richest nations of the world confront other with enormous arms of weapons and arguments about ideologies of the last century while much of the rest of the world starves. There are ever signs of an awakening as to that which grew out of industrial revolution when power of the poor and the science of the rich began to shape the structure of society.

Kissinger's speech to the UN session of the United Nations, read for him on Monday by Mr. Kissinger, is one reflection of his. Dr. Kissinger, whose ideas were greatly influenced by the power politics of the last century, is gradually beginning to appreciate the change of world economics to the extent to which oil, or wheat can be as important as rockets or army divisions. A global order of colonialism that lasted through centuries has now disappeared. The world is now divided into two rigid blocks also broken down and major changes have taken place in the national economy... there is time to go beyond the lines left over from a

previous century that are made obsolete by modern reality... the world economy is a single global system of trade and monetary relations.

Several lines of thought emerge from the speech. First, there is less enthusiasm for the sort of confrontation which was implicit in some of his earlier speeches on oil and resources. He talks of dialogue, negotiation and consensus, of common interest in practical solutions. On the other hand he clearly rejects many pressures from the poorer countries aimed either at simply extracting more aid from the richer countries or at rigging prices in their favour. Conventional aid policies, as he rightly points out, fell short of expectations, are no longer adequate, and receive diminishing support. Price stabilization on its own is also not promising, mainly because of the diversity among countries.

His approach is based essentially on a market system modified by common consent to provide a system of checks, balances and cushions against wide fluctuations in the earnings of the poor countries and the costs of the richer countries. It demands new attitudes on all sides, not least among the poor countries themselves, who are called upon to introduce land reform, birth control and other measures. But the richer countries will also need to change their habits, and the Soviet Union is implicitly called upon to over-

come its reluctance to align itself with the rich.

Where the speech seems to fall short is in skirting the delicate issue of allowing the developing countries freer access for their manufactured goods in the markets of the developed countries. Without this access they can scarcely make the sort of progress with which Dr. Kissinger expects them to pay their way. Yet this is the area where the rich may have to face the greatest challenge to their existing assumptions and ways of life.

Otherwise, Dr. Kissinger's approach is generally the right one. What is needed, as in modern industrial society, is a redistribution not of existing wealth but of the opportunity and ability to create wealth. This will not be achieved by charitable donations or by fixing the market. Nor will it be achieved by conventional commodity agreements, which tend to work only when they are not needed and to be needed only when they will not work. Dr. Kissinger has offered a more imaginative and wide-ranging cooperative effort. Whatever disagreements there are about the details of his proposals—and there will be many—his speech should be acknowledged as a major contribution to a relatively new debate on probably the most important issue now facing the world. It is a speech in the best traditions of American leadership and deserves to be debated with the good will which it itself reveals.

DI IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

attempted secession of the island of Bougainville on September 1 from Papua-New Guinea, due to become independent on September 16, poses a problem for one of those last unexplored frontiers with other decolonizing powers. All too familiar, Papua-New Guinea, formed of a former British dependency and a United States trust territory, is one of the largest colonies still under tutelage, and Australia has been hurrying it towards nationhood by forced marches in recent years.

Its process has been difficult because the territory consists of a number of tribes (some still discovered) in every stage of culture from the neolithic to the modern. Speaking several hundred vernaculars, and only one with the proper modern of militant anti-colonialism, it has developed areas like Port Moresby—its even there, it has an expensive as well as a fishy bit of nation-building. Australia wishes to be just responsible and to avoid stigma. The development of Papua-New Guinea has been in part paid for by revenues accruing from the island of Bougainville, and independence it would with Bougainville remain dependent on Australian subsidies. But Bougainville is fully 600 miles from the mainland, is ethnically different, was so neglected until copper was discovered in the sixties, it did not appear on all maps, it is worked by an Australian subsidiary of Rio Tinto, accounts for two thirds of New Guinea's exports and

half its budget. The Bougainvillians get royalties, but complain of inadequate finance for development. Even so, they are on average the wealthiest part of the Papua-New Guinea population. Yet they see themselves as the "fat cow" milked by the less advanced Papuans, and perceive how much richer they would be if they could go it alone.

Their legal local council gave notice of secession, and they have rebelled, they say, on a basis of Gandhian non-cooperation. The Canberra or Port Moresby Governments repudiate the provisional Bougainville government and the United Nations ignored its petitions. The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, which has large interests in Australia, is being asked to help the Bougainvillians by threatening nationalization. The taxation agreement, made between PNG and the Papua-New Guinea Government (which is, particularly still, dependent on Australia), and the money will continue to be paid to Port Moresby. Unless the Bougainvillians physically stop the copper operations, the financial position will not change. They might do so. The Papua-New Guinea Government might also decide to assert its authority, before or after independence, and then there could be bloodshed. The police on the island are not Bougainvillians and troops could be landed.

This is the moment therefore for cool heads and sensible talks. The Bougainvillians have a case, though their call for self-determination would look more plausible if they wanted to join

up with their ethnic neighbours the British Solomon Islands Protectorate—which could do with some copper money (one of the British Solomon Islands has threatened already to join the Bougainville Republic). But Papua-New Guinea, which owns a fifth of the mine, has also a claim on the copper revenues, at least until its own vast mineral wealth, recently discovered, can be exploited in perhaps ten years' time.

Politically Port Moresby cannot afford a secession for it is already threatened by breakaway movements in Papua, New Britain and other islands. Yet it can only hold Bougainville by force with Australian naval aid which would generate a bitterness that would in the end produce violence. The alternative for the Australians is to copy the British action over Anguilla's secession from St. Kitts-Nevis, which would no doubt bring down on them comparable obloquy.

Small countries, which were once poor provinces of larger countries but suddenly hit the jackpot, are rarely reasonable. They forget that others found their wealth and that fair shares ought to be the rule. The Bougainville affair is another example of a relatively rich Pacific island which wants to secede and no longer share its wealth (with the Gilberts, due for independence in 1977 like the Solomons). There are many other examples. The Pacific communities are now growing pains. More effort must be spent in persuading them that even in these huge, but valuable, wastes of water they need to work together.

IE LAW ON SITTING-IN

a commonplace of prophecy industrial affairs that the next months are likely to see sit-ins by employees at firms whose owners want to them down. The Government's new attitude to such violence since the departure of Mr. from the Department of Industry has in fact somewhat eased the calculations of those considering such a move. It is not clear that some take-overs where a special feeling of grievance exists, or one which is little to lose. As yesterday vote by the Trades Union Congress in Blackpool shows, a of this kind has firmly lished itself in unionists: ing as an acceptable means of pursuing their ends, both in of threatened closure and in of industrial disputes. A right to sit-in is not ed by law in the same way legal principles apply to it as to the squatter: a trespasser, committing a wrong against which the

owner can seek a court order. But a sit-in accomplished by an organized group could fall foul of the criminal law of conspiracy, although employers and police do not seem much inclined to bring so inflammatory a question before the courts. Earlier this year the Law Commission examined the state of the law in this area and recommended the creation of a new criminal offence of being unlawfully on someone else's property and refusing to leave. The TUC's general council took strong objection to this as applying to industrial action, and yesterday's resolution demanded that the right to sit-in, far from being a crime, should be admitted as a

right of the speakers in the debate concentrated on the take-overs of moribund factories. They were more concerned with what happens when employees strike, and then find that the company is able to carry on after a fashion without them. They saw the danger of automation as increasing this danger, though it is at least equally arguable that it has made industry more vulnerable rather than less to

action by sections of the work force.

There is no sign at all that the balance of industrial power is tipped so far in favour of management that unions need a new weapon of industrial action in ordinary cases. Where factory closures are concerned, the evidence so far shows how easy it is for an occupation to work against the interests of an industry and the workers in it. When a factory closes there are often failures of management or government to blame, and it is natural if the workers who suffer in consequence find it hard to take a broad or long-term view, but one has to take a very narrow view of events at Meriden and Upper Clyde Shipbuilders for instance, to regard them as triumphs, as one speaker did yesterday. A slow start has been made to the restructuring of industry that should be one compensation for the pain of a recession. Legislation to encourage a sit-in would only be one more example of the Government's tendency to protect jobs at the expense of prosperity, indeed often at the expense of other jobs.

cracy, must itself be democratic. As an essential part of representing the members fairly, I urge major unions at Blackpool this week to inaugurate a campaign for the election of national union officials by postal ballot, and of local officials by secret ballot held at the place of work.

This will be a start towards doing away with the unrepresentative elections of the past, in which often only a handful of union members took part. It will show that the union movement itself is shaping up to the new responsibilities thrust upon it by the Labour Government.

Yours truly,
TIM RENTON,
House of Commons,
September 1.

Trade union ballots

From Mr R. T. Renton, Conservative MP for Mid-Sussex.
Sir, You concluded your leader to say (September 1) by writing that the trade union movement, if it is to be part of institutionalized demo-

tents of a bottle

Mr Matthew Thompson
Mr Jeff (August 28) tells us he has nearly a litre and a half of wine on his table. I am a bit of a drinker, but he is because the two bottles are of different sizes, and says there should be regulations about permissible bottle sizes, in fact, by all means that bottles should display capacity (and as a consequence I could be sure I was buying the best wine), but standardization is a dreadful idea. I am of the fine drinks that I am denied simply because they are not in official bottles, forsooth.

Growth in number of barristers

From the Chairman of the Bar, Sir, In his letter (September 1), Mr Peter Reeves, Hon Director of the Centre for the Study of Professional Law, states that he is conducting a survey of the structure of the legal profession and its effect upon the service given to the public, and makes certain criticisms of the Bar's governing body.

It is wholly incorrect for Mr Reeves to write that the "supply of barristers is being manipulated" and to imply that the expansion of the Bar is being deliberately restricted. The number of barristers in practice has increased from 2,164 in 1965 to 3,646 today. What other profession has increased by 70 per cent in a decade?

The Inns of Court and the Senate are doing their utmost to provide accommodation for the growing numbers. Many more sets of rooms within the Inns are now being used than in the past. The Inns have applied for planning permission to expand their properties to provide more professional accommodation but permission was in each case refused.

It is true that the governing body wishes to keep the profession highly centralized. The Inns have established a loan fund to assist in the expansion of the Bar and over thirty sets of chambers have been set up by loans, including new chambers in such places as Exeter, Cambridge, Bournemouth, Ipswich and Nottingham. Wherever there is a demand for new chambers, the Senate will support their establishment within the limit of its resources.

The governing body is very conscious of the problems of finding places in chambers for young barristers. There is now a permanent committee under a High Court Judge actively concerned with this problem.

Finally, Mr Reeves refers to the desire of the Bar's governing body to preserve its independence. Here he is very right. I should have thought it very obvious that rarely has there been a time when, in the interests of a free society and individual liberty, there was more need for the existence of a strong and above all of an independent Bar.

Yours faithfully,
PETER RAWLINSON,
The Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar,
11 South Square,
Gray's Inn, WC1,
September 2.

Function of the GLC

From Alderman Leslie Freeman
Sir, Mr Harrington's letter (August 29), as is his wont, deals with insouciance and he avoids meaningful comparison.

Over the past two years the maximum accepted rate of inflation is about 25 per cent and if Greater London Council under Labour control had operated within this sort of increase there would not have been the justified outcry. Council increase is four times as great and has resulted in the amount precepted being raised to more than three times its amount in two years.

This is not solely because of inflation but mainly because of wasted staff where numbers have effectively increased by more than 10 per cent and yet the failure of policies on housing and transport, as well as other matters.

In every major field Labour has completely reversed the policy it put before the electors and now does not know where to turn. One can only hope that Mr Harrington and his colleagues will try to avoid further excesses of wildness in the next 18 months until they are again answerable to the electors.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE FREEMAN, Alderman, GLC,
County Hall, SE1,
August 29.

Czech refusal of visa

From Sir Victor Pritchett

Sir, For those who supposed that the Helsinki agreement meant what it said about promoting travel and meetings "for persons active in the field of culture", the latest decision of the Czech Government suggests that the new has not yet reached Prague. A visa has been refused, without explanation, to Mr Peter Elstob, Secretary-General of International PEN, who was asked by our executive meeting in Paris to go to Prague and call on our member-workers there.

It is thoroughly well known that PEN is an active, world-wide and purely cultural organization and that our object is to encourage meetings between writers, regardless of their politics.

Yours faithfully,
V. S. PRITCHETT, President, International PEN,
Globe House,
62-63 Globe Place,
Chelsea, SW3.

Spoken English

From Mr T. S. Fookes

Sir, Two unfortunate misprints in my letter (August 29) have made nonsense of one sentence. That sentence read: "The intrusive results from an incorrect attempt to elide (as in 'lawah-order') where a glottal stop would be preferable (but not necessary or really desirable: there is nothing wrong with 'lawah-order') whereas the intrusive glottal stop is used by speakers who shy away from elision altogether."

My correspondent points out, that "elision" was not the right word to describe the running together of two words where no syllable or letter is suppressed. But that is a matter of diction: my point was pronunciation.

Yours faithfully,
T. S. FOOKES,
Hazelbrae,
13 Woodcote Avenue,
Wellingborough,
Surrey.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Families in the poverty trap

From Mr Frank Field

Sir, Mr Ralph Howell, MP, and Mr P. H. Parker have drawn attention to the poverty trap in which many low paid workers find themselves (Letters, August 19 and 27). Mr Howell showed that workers earning between £30 and £40 a week may only be a few pennies better off under the Government's 26 pay policy. This disturbing state of affairs occurs because poverty wage earners not only pay 35p income tax for each £1 increase in earnings, but also risk the loss of family income supplement, rent and rate rebates, free school meals, free welfare milk, and so on.

However, in their analysis of the net gains from a £6 a week wage increase neither of your correspondents take into account the effect of rising prices during the coming year. This is particularly important as a recent report by the Low Pay Unit shows that the cost of living for the poorest families is rising at a significantly greater rate than for the rest of the community. The Unit has found that between 1964 and 1970 the cost of living for the poorest households rose by 14 per cent more than that from the richest households. Between 1970 and 1974 this gap more than doubled. This accelerating trend

was halted during the first part of 1974 as a result of the Government's food subsidy programme and rent controls. However, during 1975 the cost of living for poor families is rising at an annual rate of 3 or 4 per cent above the average. It is therefore important to consider what can be done to help those families earning poverty wages.

First, when food subsidies were introduced much was made of the fact that one aim was to protect the poor. The Government is now committed to withdraw food subsidies, and some of the funds which are saved should be devoted to increasing family allowances which will bring the most immediate relief to families and particularly poor families.

Second, the poverty trap described by Ralph Howell is the result of the heavy reliance that previous governments have placed on means-tested benefits as a way of helping low-income families. In the coming review of public expenditure the Government must be aware that some short cuts are self-defeating.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK FIELD,
Director, Low Pay Unit,
9 Poland Street, W1.

Coordinated transport

From Dr M. R. Bonavia

Sir, Your leading article "The Transport People Need" correctly analyses the disarray into which official transport policies have fallen, and some basic requirements that they fail to meet. Understandably perhaps, you do not follow up your point that "there was nothing wrong with the idea of the old British Transport Commission, it was just that in practice it was bound to fail". But would it have failed given a different remit, a different constitution and (perhaps) a different membership?

The demise of the BTC in 1962 went virtually unremarked. It had been ineffective when (under a Labour Government) it had been directed to integrate transport; it had been ineffective when (under a Conservative Government) it was made the central management of a heterogeneous collection of nationalized businesses. And yet its original general duty under the 1947 Transport Act "to provide... an efficient, adequate, economical and properly integrated system of public inland transport" reads like a prescription for all the malaise which your leading article describes.

Transport is a unique blend of an industry and a social service. Much of the trouble of the last 30 years comes from over simplification of this complex, which have tried to treat it exclusively as one or the other. Labour believed that integration would eliminate wasteful competition to a point at which a fully "social" public transport service would also be financially viable; the Conservatives, that something equally satisfactory could be produced by introducing more effective business management with freer competition.

Neither thesis was borne out by events, but they led to a series of Acts of Parliament which imposed

drastic and at least temporarily damaging effects upon the efficiency of managements which became preoccupied with the political masters of nationalized transport and the professional managerial cadres. It should command investment resources and smooth out short-term fluctuations in their supply; coordinate management policies (eg. on charges) and plan transport on a basis of overall national needs. Such a body, if not quite in those terms, has been proposed by the transport study group set up by the present Secretary of State for the Environment whilst still in opposition, and which has now reported in *Socialist Communities*.

But no one in their senses would wish simply to resurrect the old British Transport Commission. The urgent task therefore is to put the magnifying glass over the record of the BTC—of which no authoritative history has been written, an astonishing lacuna in economic history—discover just what went wrong and why; where the faults in its constitution lay; and whether there is not here the germ of an organization that could start to take some of the weight off politicians and civil servants, and provide—in the words of your leader—more of the transport people need.

Yours faithfully,
M. R. BONAVIA,
Sharncliffe, Farnham Lane,
Haslemere, Surrey.

The Tridentine Mass

From Professor J. M. C. Toynbee

Sir, In your issue of August 29 some of the members of the Catholic parish of Downham Market, Norfolk, are alleged to have proclaimed the new rite of Mass promulgated by the Pope as a "sacrilegious blasphemy" and a "parody of the true Mass" and to have declared that they will not attend church to assist at it.

There are many English Catholics who very greatly prefer the Tridentine rite to the new rite, and the texts of the prayers in the new rite are a distinct impoverishment, and who would like to see the Tridentine rite celebrated, with the full permission of the ecclesiastical authorities, as an alternative to the new rite, where priests and people desire it. But to such Catholics the words and behaviour reported from Downham Market can only appear, if true, as quite outrageous.

J. M. C. TOYNEBEE,
22 Park Town,
Oxford.

From Mr G. Houghton-Brown

Sir, Many Roman Catholics are confused in their minds as to whether any prohibition has been placed on the use of the customary Roman missal. It is true that some months ago the Sacred Congregation for Divine Worship sent out a notice saying that the public use of the old missal is forbidden. This Congregation is an administrative body and has no authority to impose an interdiction on the customary Roman missal. Our Holy Father himself has never done this. It is perhaps significant, that since the publication of this notice, no notice, Arch-Bishop Bugnini, the Secretary of that Congregation, has been relieved of his office.

In England we are blessed with bishops who, unlike the French hierarchy, have never formally endorsed the irregular notice sent out by the Roman Congregation. Most of the bishops of England and Wales are

well aware that, whatever the reaction of other nations may be, any attempt to deprive the British of their lawful freedom of expression in religious worship would arouse an almost universal hostility that would not be confined to Catholics. The ghost of "popish persecution" would again spring out of the shadows.

Your obedient servant,
GEOFFREY HOUGHTON-BROWN,
Vice-President of the
Latin Mass Society,
29 Thurlow Square, SW7.

From Mr T. C. Skeffington-Lodge

Sir, For some time now, as an Anglican who down the years has felt tempted to join the Roman Catholic Church, the situation as disclosed by what is happening at St. Dominic's, Downham Market, decided me still to remain my active membership of today's some what less trendy Church of England. Though double talk and equivocation on many issues are disturbing in my Church, it remains possible widely to attend services which are rational, respectful and have not been cheapened in the "with it, matey" way so rightly denounced as a development in the Roman Church by Latin lovers who last week attended a notable protest celebration of High Mass arranged by Fr Oswald Baker at his church in Norfolk.

The hundreds of thousands of pilgrims to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham in this country must be rejoicing at his action whether they be in Heaven, in Paradise, or on earth. Consequently, as they do, foolsloggers embracing our own Royal Family up to the time of Henry VIII, and countless believers who came by sea from the continent up the Wash to land at King's Lynn or their way to attend a thanksgiving Latin Mass at this Holy Place. I am Sir, Your obedient servant,
T. C. SKEFFINGTON-LODGE,
5 Powis Grove,
Brighton, Sussex.

Milton Keynes hospital

From Dr E. Rosemary Rue

Sir, I wish to draw attention to a serious inaccuracy in the article headed "O Brave New Town" published in your issue of August 28.

It was stated that "... the most justified complaint is the lack of a hospital and later, while pointing out that this is a responsibility of the health service, goes on to say that "... there is regrettably no sign that the health service is prepared to shoulder this burden". It was, in fact, widely publicized in May that the only new major capital item in this Region's current financial year was a £12.5 million Milton Keynes. It was further stated that this development was the first phase and that Phase II would, subject to money being available, follow immediately thereafter.

The development of health services in the new city of Milton Keynes has been a joint concern of both this

Authority and the Development Corporation for the District. The provision of hospital services must parallel the growth of population. At Milton Keynes, where the present population is approximately 66,000, hospital services are currently provided by District General Hospitals at Northampton and Stoke Mandeville, both within 20 miles of the new town. Attention has also been paid to the provision of primary care by the development of health centres and additional funds for the expansion of community services.

Naturally it has been a matter of urgent concern to this Authority that the first phase of a hospital for Milton Keynes should receive priority and work should start on site before March, 1976.

Yours faithfully,
E. ROSEMARY RUE, Regional Medical Officer,
Oxford Regional Health Authority,
Old Road, Headington, Oxford.

True cost of housing subsidy

From Mr Nigel Lawson, Conservative MP for Blaby
Sir, The Chief Executive of Dacorum District Council, no less, writes today (September 1) that "virtually all our stock of public sector houses built between the wars... are no longer subsidized because successive rent increases have resulted in rents for most public sector houses which more than cover costs".

Is he not aware that the 1975 pounds, in which the rent is now paid, and the 1929 pounds, in which he evidently calculates the cost of a house built that year (I take the mid-point of the inter-war period), are not the same currency, and that his observation embodies a fallacy of at most antiquarian interest?

Does he not realize that the true extent of a council house rent subsidy—irrespective of when that house was built—is the difference between the rent actually paid and the rent that the same house would command in an open market (if there were one)?

Until these elementary propositions are understood by chief executives of district councils throughout the land, and by everyone else in a position to influence housing policy, the "Mad Hatter's world of housing finance", to which Mr Roche rightly referred, will continue, and the misery of homelessness will increase.

Yours etc,
NIGEL LAWSON,
The Old Rectory,
Stoney Stanton,
Leicestershire,
September 1.

Prison censorship

From Ms Alison Hannah

Sir, Mr Graham Zellick in his letter (August 28) states that prisoners may write to the National Council for Civil Liberties only about their cases. For a number of years the NCCL has, however, been approached by prisoners, their families or friends on a wide range of issues, mainly concerning their cases but also raising questions regarding parole, education facilities, legal problems for families, visits, correspondence and transfers. Where possible we try to assist the individual prisoner either by giving advice concerning his or her case or by giving other support where we feel this is necessary. On a number of occasions we have received letters asking for our support or advice concerning transfer applications and have corresponded with the prisoner and the Home Office on these matters.

Naturally we have no way of knowing what proportion of prisoners have been refused permission to write to us concerning transfers, but of the letters we have received on this we have not been given any indication that the Home Office or prison governor regarded it as a matter outside the traditional scope of prison activities. Following the refusal of permission for a prisoner to write to us about a possible transfer application, we have written to the Home Office to seek clarification of the restrictions placed on prisoners' correspondence with the NCCL.

We know that there are restrictions placed on prisoners' letters, particularly concerning complaints that prisoners would like to raise regarding their treatment or conditions in prison. However, this restriction should not be regarded as giving any indication to either the Home Office or prison governors to isolate prisoners from contact with people outside, particularly where they need advice or assistance on matters which raise fundamental questions as to how society treats prisoners.

Yours faithfully,
ALISON HANNAH,
Legal Department,
National Council for Civil Liberties,
186 Kings Cross Road, WC1,
August 27.

Pronunciation of Welsh

From Mr Grenville Jones

Sir, Your Correspondent Trevor Griffiths has been refused permission to write to us concerning transfers, but of the letters we have received on this we have not been given any indication that the Home Office or prison governor regarded it as a matter outside the traditional scope of prison activities. Following the refusal of permission for a prisoner to write to us about a possible transfer application, we have written to the Home Office to seek clarification of the restrictions placed on prisoners' correspondence with the NCCL.

We know that there are restrictions placed on prisoners' letters, particularly concerning complaints that prisoners would like to raise regarding their treatment or conditions in prison. However, this restriction should not be regarded as giving any indication to either the Home Office or prison governors to isolate prisoners from contact with people outside, particularly where they need advice or assistance on matters which raise fundamental questions as to how society treats prisoners.

Yours faithfully,
GRENVILLE JONES,
Fias Llanfair,
Llanfair-y-Meallt,
Powys,
Cymru,
August 29.

Kriket

From Mr J. M. K. Vyvyan

Sir, On recrossing the Iron Curtain a few days ago the first non-recurrent (I hope) piece of news I heard was of the Headingley affair. What, I wondered, would the young Slovak cricketers whom I had met last weekend have made of this? For believe it or not, in a camp for Young Pioneers in the Lower Tatras "Kriket" is one of the half dozen or so activities on a par with 400m and 800m track in which cumulative achievement ratings are recorded on the camp notice board.

Details are still, alas, a mystery to me because the staff of this happy looking place were too busy and my friends in too much of a hurry to collect their children for me to get answers to my questions about the pitch and equipment beyond an assurance that "it is the same game you play in England". Perhaps some of your readers can throw light on the history and neighbouring distribution of this transplant: my inquiries are continuing.

But the name's the thing. Kriket, Slavin's Kriket.

Yours etc,
MICHAEL VYVYAN,
Craig House,
Crnka,
Kendal.

Recognizing the difference between love and lust

Marghanita Laski,

novelist, critic and

journalist,

contributes this week's

guest column in our

International Women's

Year series



The story of romantic love's beginnings is more or less accepted. If much is still obscure: that in Languedoc, round about 1100 AD, one aspect of sexual infatuation was raised to the level of an almost-religious cult, the—as it became—obligatory infatuation of a noble bachelor for another nobleman's wife. C. S. Lewis said of this *amour courtois*, as it was first called, that it was one among perhaps no more than half a dozen changes of sentiment in known human history. It is my contention that in England at least (I'll stick to the country I know) romantic love has recently undergone a change almost as great as that of its inception.

In France, the pristine form is still recognizable. It was, after all, only recently that Simone de Beauvoir said that true love always was and must remain adulterous as long as the institution of marriage exists. But already by the later Middle Ages, in England we had changed the mould. What we recognized then and until recently as true love was sexual infatuation between two young people whose marriage would be in all social senses perfectly suitable. The proper end of true love was happy-ever-after marriage. If, between such a couple, marriage was impossible, we had the stuff of tragedy. If sexual infatuation took other forms—say, between people of different classes, or of the same sex, or

if one or both partners to the infatuation was already married—then we called the emotion illicit passion, and expected it to lead, and took good care that it should lead, to misery and shame.

Space forbids enlargement by reference to the Victorian novels, whose analysis in this light is rewarding, and not least in their demonstration of gradual extension of the possibility of feeling "true love" to the working classes. But what has happened in our own time is, it seems to me, less a natural development than a destructive perversion.

In the first place, the word *love* is used to cover both *eros* and *agape*, both sexual infatuation and—in the old sense of the word—charity. Love in the *agape* sense, as religion understands it, has always been regarded as supremely valuable. Now, the mere invocation of the word is taken as totally justificatory, and not only where the *agape* sense is concerned. Sexual infatuation is taken as totally justificatory, too.

Thus, if a man and woman see each other for the first time and feel spasms of lust, they are likely to say they have fallen in love with each other and, this phrase once used, they are justified not to say obligated to get to a bed and stay there as long as they feel inclined. And their feeling of justification is deepened by the asseverations of many modern churchmen who apparently share the *eros-agape* verbal confusion and assure them that love justifies all.

And we must not forget the English tradition that the proper end of true love is marriage. So the infatuated couple are virtually compelled, if the bedding looks like lasting more than a night or two, to disencumber themselves of any preceding bonds and get married. That in the process a deserted spouse may be brought to near-insanity, that children may be deprived of that basic security we now believe, with good reason, to be the right nursery for the production of mature adults, that sensibly planned careers may be broken, that the couple, whether this is their first or not marriage, may be palpably unsuited—all such considerations are irrelevant. What counts is that sexual infatuation, under the name of love, has come to be considered justificatory in all circumstances.

Now infatuation, whether at trivial or overpowering levels, is a fascinating subject, but in its workings must, I feel, be judged like other actions, according to the good or harm they do. Our hyper-romantic age tends to overly respect all strong feelings no matter what their results, but the harm done by sexual infatuation, probably, with jealousy and mother-love, among the strongest emotions, seems to me to make essential some new attempt to stream it into socially non-destructive channels.

Some suggestions as to what these should be: first, that sexual infatuation should be regarded (as, indeed, I regard it) as an illness of the brain deserving sympathy for temporarily disordered judgment and loss of control and to be concealed rather than flaunted. Then, that much thought should be thought—not feeling felt—as to how its potentially destructive results can best be contained. I incline to arranged marriages, held at weak places by social cements, with the likelihood, if these are well arranged, that sexual infatuation should arise in the marriage bed. Then I think it would be helpful to revalue lustful, but loveless couplings. At the moment these are anathema, because not mollified by the magic word *love*, and they are condemned by such meaningless catchphrases as "using another person as an object". But in fact such couplings, whether pre or post-marital, tend to offer maximum pleasure with minimum harm, and offer a non-destructive outlet for what can be only channelled, never eliminated.

Of course my suggestions are based on my belief that the stable family is a positive good, the basic sovereign unit for whose protection and nurturing the organized community exists. They are not likely to appeal to those to whom all stability, even of self, is detestable. Yet I cannot but feel that we should all be healthier and happier, and not least our children, if sexual infatuation was regarded as pitiable rather than justificatory.

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Katie Stewart Custard's last stand

Hardly anyone makes a real custard these days—I mean an old-fashioned custard sauce made with egg yolks, sugar and milk. Besides the lovely flavour, the big plus for a real egg custard is the creamy texture it has when cold, with no skin on the surface. A cold custard sauce served with a fruit compote is as good as cream. The same mixture can form a major part of many lovely desserts.

The smoothest custard sauce is made with egg yolks only as the thickening agent. I think it is false economy to use whole eggs on the basis that the mixture is more likely to separate, and it makes the procedure rather nerve-racking, particularly the first time. Eggs coagulate at a low temperature, well below boiling point, so it is important not to overcook the mixture. Even egg yolks and white thicken at different stages, the whites coagulating at a lower temperature than the yolks. If you make a custard sauce using whole eggs there is every possibility that the whites will have overcooked in the custard before you have managed to get the yolks to thicken completely.

It is worth making real custard for a special recipe. A trifle made with fresh sponge cake spread with home-made strawberry jam, soaked in fruit juices to which a little liqueur is added and a creamy custard, then topped with whipped cream, is a recipe any cook could be proud of.

For a simple custard sauce you need 3 egg yolks to thicken 1 pint milk, 100g sugar to sweeten and a few drops of vanilla essence for flavour. Better still, use sugar flavoured with a vanilla pod in the storage jar. Blend the egg yolks and sugar in a basin with 2 tablespoons of the milk. Heat the rest of the milk until it steams and stir into the egg mixture.

Rinse out the milk pan—if you do not, the custard will stick to the pan. Strain the custard back into the saucepan. Replace over the heat and stir frequently. It will not take long until the custard is ready. An egg custard does not visibly thicken like a cornflour mixture: this type of sauce tends to thicken more as it cools. The custard is ready when it coats the back of a spoon. Dip a metal dessertspoon into the

custard and then run your finger across the back—it should leave a clear line. As soon as the custard has thickened turn it out of the saucepan into a basin so that the heat of the saucepan cannot continue to cook the mixture. Allow to cool, stirring occasionally.

This is the kind of custard that would have been poured into those tiny Victorian custard glasses with the dainty handles on the side. Nurmec would have been grated on top and the custard would have been served cold. A Victorian cook would probably have used the rich creamy part of the milk, rather than thin cream, which would have made the custard beautifully smooth. You can flavour custard for serving with grated chocolate, black coffee, sherry or rum and use it to pour over sponge puddings or fruit.

For a trifle you need about one pint of custard—anything less disappears into the sponge cake. The method is just the same using one pint of milk with six egg yolks and 100g of sugar. The following recipe is a traditional one, but I have tasted marvellous variations at one time or another. You could make the custard with chocolate flavoured milk and add rum to the sponge cakes, or use milk flavoured with a sugar caramel, so that it is a butter-scratch colour, and add a dash of vanilla to the sponge cakes.

Trifle
Make the custard and allow it to cool but not chill before preparing this trifle. The custard for a real trifle does not set solid like a custard powder mixture. It has a soft creamy texture that soaks into the sponge cake. A creamy tinned custard would be a better substitute than a cornflour thickened one.

Serves 6
4 small sponge cakes.
Strawberry jam.
2 oz ratafia biscuits.
1 pint fruit juice—see recipe.
1 pint prepared custard.
1 pint double cream.
Glace fruit for decoration.

Split the sponge cakes and spread thickly with jam. Cut up roughly and put in a glass dish. Add the ratafia biscuits, and pour over the fruit juice to which you may add a table-spoon of liqueur or sherry if you like. Use fruit juice from tinned or bottled fruits like strawberries or raspberries—add a little of the fruit, too, if you like. Pour over the pre-

pared and cooled custard and leave to soak. Allow the mixture to soak for several hours, then sponge cake will take up the custard mixture, and the surface will set firm enough to hold the topping of cream.

Whip the cream until thick. If you like a flavoured mixture add a little liqueur to the cream before you start to whip. Spoon the cream over the surface of the trifle and decorate with glace fruits like cherries and angelica or any of the more expensive ones. Chill until ready to serve.

The most familiar mixture of this kind is a caramel custard which uses whole eggs. If you use egg yolks only you get a creamier mixture like *pots de crème*, which are delicious cold. Chocolate pots de crème. These baked chocolate custards look very pretty served in small white soufflé or ramakin dishes. Make them well in advance of serving so that the custard is firm and creamy.

Serves 6
6 oz plain chocolate.
1 pint milk.
4 egg yolks.
1 oz castor sugar.
1 tablespoon dark rum.

For the decoration
1 pint double cream.
Grated chocolate.

Break the chocolate into a mixing basin. Set over a saucepan of hot, not boiling water, and stir until softened and smooth. Then remove from the heat.

Warm the milk gently in a saucepan. Add the egg yolks, sugar and rum to the melted chocolate. Using a wooden spoon stir to blend the ingredients very thoroughly. Gradually stir in the warm milk and mix well. Strain into a jug and then pour into 6 individual baking or ramakin dishes.

Place the dishes in a roasting or baking tin filled with 1 inch of cold water. Set in the centre of a very moderate oven (325 degrees F or gas 3) and bake for 40-45 minutes, or until set firm. Remove from the heat, cool and then chill.

Lightly whip the cream and spoon a little on top of each one. Sprinkle with grated chocolate and serve.

Recipes that use egg yolks only mean left-over egg whites. But do not be in a rush to use them. Egg whites store very well. In fact for meringues they will whip up to a better volume if cracked into a basin and allowed to stand uncovered in a cold larder. You can use them

when they are two

days old. Eggs and milk thicken to a firm, bumpy mixture in The temperature and the baking dish, which is roasting tin contain to prevent the becoming too fierce. custard mixture will watery when the egg is too long, or the is too high. It is easy to they are ready: if you dish a little shake, see that the mixture You can even gently in the centre. If you keep them, anywhere of a re then they must be covered. containers they become rather and bluey. Mark the to show how many, but if you forget just contents slowly into container and you will the egg whites fall a time allowing the recounted. I like to over egg whites to m snow.

Lemon snow. This fluffy pudding egg whites and gold secret is to whisk it just as it's on set then you get a snowy white froth of fresh lemons.

Serves 6
1 pint cold water.
1 oz powdered gelatin.
4 oz castor sugar.
Rind and juice 2 lemons.
3 egg whites.

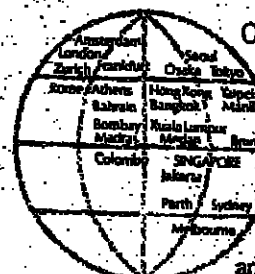
Measure the water in pan and sprinkle in fine. Allow the gelatin for 5 minutes. Add and thinly pared or of the lemons. Stir heat until the sugar time have both diss do not allow to boil, the heat and strain in mixing basin. Set a cold.

Add the strained le and the unbeaten e. Whisk until thick a. This may take up to the mixture will n until it begins to set up the process, plac of the bowl in a containing cold water ice cubes. The more ture is whisked as to setting point, the volume in the firm. When thick, white pour the mixture in ving dish and chill firm. Serve with crea



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SINGAPORE AIRLINES
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Stock Exchange prices

Dull market conditions

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug. 22. Dealings End, Sept. 5. Comango Day, Sept. 8. Settlement Day, Sept. 16.
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.



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BRITISH FUNDS			COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN			LOCAL AUTHORITIES			FOREIGN STOCKS			DOLLAR STOCKS			BANKS AND DISCOUNTS			BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES			INSURANCE			INVESTMENT TRUSTS			PROPERTY			RUBBER			TEA			MISCELLANEOUS			SHIPPING			MINES			FINANCIAL TRUSTS		
Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change
British Fund	100.00	0.00	Commonwealth	100.00	0.00	Local Auth	100.00	0.00	Foreign Stock	100.00	0.00	Dollar Stock	100.00	0.00	Banks and Disc	100.00	0.00	Breweries and Dist	100.00	0.00	Insurance	100.00	0.00	Investment Trust	100.00	0.00	Property	100.00	0.00	Rubber	100.00	0.00	Tea	100.00	0.00	Miscellaneous	100.00	0.00	Shipping	100.00	0.00	Mines	100.00	0.00	Financial Trust	100.00	0.00

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

What happened
to the
money-shops?
page 18

Further sharp falls for gold London and Chicago as 4F accord spurs sellers

Westlake price of gold continued to decline on world bull market yesterday. The price developed on Monday evaporated and by 10.15 the price had fallen to \$675 an ounce. It has lost \$10.75 in the last 24 hours.

The International Monetary Fund to sell one-sixth of its gold holdings—worth some 150 million ounces—at market prices. At current levels the IMF holdings are valued at some \$22,000m.

This desire to make a profit on the holdings means that the IMF will wish to dispose of them in a way that does not depress the price too much. It is suggested that western European central banks might buy the IMF gold at market-related prices. This would seem to be a reasonable price for the IMF, which is regarded as an official monetary gold, and such purchases would not therefore increase the total monetary stock of the metal.

Top in August reserves brings 11-month outflow to \$1,128m

Condon reserves of gold and foreign currency fell by about £121m during August, according to figures yesterday by the Treasury. The fall came in a when the pound, after under pressure early in the month, had a recovery rate of about 27.5 per cent.

The following are the figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves at the end of the month issued by the Treasury yesterday:

	\$m	£m	Change in month
1971	5652	2526	
1972	5645	2404	
1973	6476	2787	
1974	6789	2890	
1975			
Jan	7170	3074	+ 328
Feb	7547	3230	+ 377
Mar	7824	3364	+ 277
Apr	7824	3364	
May	6481	2832	- 641
Jun	6198	2837	- 293
Jul	6259	2909	+ 61
Aug	6004	2845	- 255

*Sterling figure from 1971 to May 1975 valued at the Smithsonian parity rate of \$2.00/£1. From June 1972 at the closing rate on the last day of the month. Gold and SDRs valued at their dollar price at the time.

responses to the current account deficit. In the first week of August the pound came under a certain amount of pressure in the foreign exchange markets.

bs gloom heightens rries for French

Hard Wigg September 2 says before the French are due to unveil a package of measures to help the depressed both employers' and trade unions' in the pressure of further concessions. The signs emphasizing it, was the admission in television last night that the French Government has immediately appointed a senior official to find alternative jobs for the Normandy workers rendered jobless with incentives to firms willing to absorb them.

Latest talking of the country's economic pulse pronounces economic activity overall 10 per cent below that of 12 months ago. In contrast to the government's Patronat finds "no significant signs of any revival". The dismissal, announced last night, of 900 textile workers in the Normandy factories of the Boussac Group and a month's laying off of 6,000 more in its Alsace factories, has had an impact in the present situation of over proportion to the figures involved.

Restaurant chain 'in liquidation'

By Patricia Tisdall More than 800 employees of London Eating Houses, a leading restaurant chain and one of the largest Wimpy bar franchises have been told that they are out of a job, because the company has gone into voluntary liquidation. Mr. Daniel Moynihan, the permanent American representative, delivering a speech on behalf of Dr. Kissinger, Secretary of State, said President Ford had authorized the Secretary of State to say that the United States was not in a position to support the agreement. The United States would sign the agreement. Its adherence will bring into the Tin Council virtually all the important consumer nations.

Leyland to seek more white-collar cutbacks

By Christopher Thomas, Labour Staff
British Leyland, which in less than two years has reduced its main workforce by 27,000, is believed to have added under leaders in Blackpool last night that it wants more redundancies among white-collar staff in its car division. The unions have said they will resist any attempt to impose compulsory redundancies.

Senior directors of British Leyland travelled to Blackpool, where the TUC is holding its annual conference, to meet the unions in a seafloor hotel to discuss what it called "serious problems" facing the company. It plans to reorganise its administrative staff following the recommendations of the Ryder report.

Despite improving the terms of its redundancy scheme, the company has failed to persuade sufficient white-collar workers to leave, although there has been a good response from manual workers. At the Triumph plant at Canley, Coventry for instance, fewer than 100 white-collar staff have taken redundancy.

Mr. Bob Wright, an executive committee member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said yesterday that a number of questions needed to be examined in detail under the new structure of worker-participation in British Leyland. The meeting with the management follows a commitment by the company to consult regularly with national officers of unions.

Now that Chrysler UK has announced short-time working, the unions are concerned that British Leyland will follow suit. The letter to union leaders calling the meeting said it wanted urgent talks "on the very serious problems facing the company".

The unions are anxious to hear talks with British Leyland about the future of the Triumph plant in Coventry, where the company has long term proposals to end car assembly. Tomorrow night in another seafloor hotel the TUC steel committee will meet the management of the British Steel Corporation for talks on a commodities agreement.

Mr. Daniel Moynihan, the permanent American representative, delivering a speech on behalf of Dr. Kissinger, Secretary of State, said President Ford had authorized the Secretary of State to say that the United States was not in a position to support the agreement. The United States would sign the agreement. Its adherence will bring into the Tin Council virtually all the important consumer nations.

America cautions Opec on oil prices

From Frank Vogl, Washington, Sept 2
Mr. William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, today delivered a clear warning on behalf of the United States Administration to the leading oil producing countries not to go ahead with their planned price rise.

He stressed that another increase "would seriously jeopardize the balance upon which global economic recovery now depends". His remarks went even further than the warning given to the oil producers yesterday at the United Nations meeting by Dr. Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State.

Two statements represent a significant hardening of American policy toward the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. This tougher attitude is based on the conviction that Opec will go ahead with price rises of at least 10 per cent at its meeting in Vienna on September 24.

To a large extent the new United States initiatives on aid to developing countries announced yesterday, and to some extent elaborated upon by Mr. Simon today, are based on American demands that Opec should step up its aid efforts and act more responsibly in its pricing policies. President Ford told the joint annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund today that the initiative represented "building blocks" to pave the way for greater world prosperity.

Fresh move to settle Tyne strike

A peace formula aimed at settling the two-month-old strike by 5,000 Swan Hunter Tyneside shipyard workers will be put to a meeting of 130 shop stewards at Walsend today.

Mr. Ken Baker, General and Municipal Workers' Union national industrial officer, said: "We are satisfied we have explored every avenue and have covered every aspect of the difficulty." The men have already been told that settlement of claim for £10.30 a week interim rise by next January would be in breach of the Government's pay policy. They want the interim rises to reduce pay differentials between themselves and the boilermakers who have recently won similar increases.

Oil find strengthens coal board's claim for better compensation

By Roger Vielvo
New evidence is likely from the National Coal Board for more generous Government compensation or the proposed transfer of its North Sea interests to the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC). This follows the discovery of another important offshore oil field by a consortium in which the NCB is a partner.

Conoco, on behalf of Gulf Oil and the National Coal Board, announced yesterday that it had found all in block 211/19, about 93 miles north-east of the Shetlands. The find extends over the boundary into Norwegian waters and the preliminary indications are of a sizeable oil reservoir.

est Cumberland Silk Mills Limited name changed to KERS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Annual Meeting of West Cumberland Silk Mills held yesterday in Whitehaven, Cumbria, shareholders were given to the change of name of the company to KERS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED. The name "Kers" is a shion and furnishing name and is controlled by the through its subsidiaries.

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statement to shareholders the Chairman, Mr. Gordon says: "The year ended 31st March, 1975, with turnover of £600,000 and profits before tax at £168,000, was a successful one for the company. The name 'Kers' is a shion and furnishing name and is controlled by the through its subsidiaries. The year ended 31st March, 1975, with turnover of £600,000 and profits before tax at £168,000, was a successful one for the company. The name 'Kers' is a shion and furnishing name and is controlled by the through its subsidiaries.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Turner & Newall's balancing act

In April Turner & Newall identified this year's likely trouble spots—productivity in the automotive, plastics and construction industries, particularly in the United Kingdom.

So an 18 per cent fall to £8.6m in interim profits is no surprise, though it would have been worse but for good overseas (non-European) results despite a continuing strike at the Bell Asbestos mine in Canada, an unexpectedly sharp improvement in exports again and something better from associates.

But in Europe, where trading profits are 33 per cent down to £3.1m, demand in T & N's difficult areas has been awful. Plastic makers spent the period destocking; the story in the automotive and construction sectors is well known. In the United Kingdom, in judge from the tax charge, there was only bare profit, and generally T & N is operating with around 35 per cent spare capacity in its home factories.

Nevertheless, the worst may be over even if no quick recovery can be expected. Plastic destocking seems to have ended, and in motor products replacement demand is beginning to fill the gap left by original equipment.

This is common throughout most European territories, so if non-European demand can simply hold steady (and new markets are being opened up particularly in the Middle East) the 1975 result will be decent but not badly so. We are probably talking about a prospective p/e ratio of 7½ and a yield of around 10 per cent with the shares at 113p, down 4p yesterday.

Meanwhile, T & N's cash position is good—tight stock and debtor control helped produce cash generation of some £3m in the first six months and stock relief will yield £1.25m this year. The next hurdle is financing the upturn when it comes, but T & N shareholders, sitting on a sound investment, need not worry about that just yet.

Capitalization £72.09m
Interim: 1975 (1974)
Sales £126m (£112m)
Pre-tax profits £8.65m (£10.56m)
Dividend gross 4.62p (4.48p)

IMI Hurt by the recession

Demand for copper-based strip and rod, used almost universally throughout the engineering industry, is apparently at its lowest level since the war. That, together with the collapse in demand for pneumatic drives used in machine and hand tools, is what lies mainly behind the collapse in IMI's first half profits.

Just how much this reflects continuing de-stocking, and how much it indicates true demand trends is unclear even to IMI at this stage. Given that refined and wrought metal has by far the biggest item in IMI's sales, an d that the engineering industry is its biggest customer, the outlook cannot be good in the short term. Against this, the fact that building industry (and commercial) motor vehicle demand for copper-based products has remained fairly buoyant is only a limited consolation.

IMI's export and overseas sales improved by value, though as a proportion of total sales, which declined by 8 per cent in the first half after slowing down sharply between the two halves of last year. Zip fastener sales are more inhibited now by poor textile industry demand than by Japanese competition, though that continues.

Fortunately, an easier copper price suggests probably a neutral metal stock position at the end of the year, against £4.1m net stock losses last year, and



Sir Michael Clapham, chairman of IMI: demand for copper semi-finished products at its lowest post-war level.

to better liquidity and lower interest charges.

Even so, an increased dividend looks likely to be no more than just covered, and on that basis, an implied yield of 11½ per cent at 36p is no more than a reasonable prop. As ever, IMI is as good a barometer of the engineering industry as ever. Thus, there can be no hurry to buy the shares.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £58.5m
Sales £167.5m (£182.2m)
Pre-tax profits £5.8m (£11.0m)
Dividend gross 1.887p (1.717p)

Smith Bros New sectors pay off

Akroyd & Smithers had already given us a good idea of just how well the jobbing community had been doing out of this year's market revival with a set of spectacular interim figures earlier this summer.

And in that sense there was precious little scope for Smith Bros to cause any major surprise yesterday with roughly doubled pre-tax profits for the second half of its year to May 2. Smith has plenty of reason to be particularly pleased with the second half performance, for not only was it achieved in a period when trading in gold mining shares was relatively unexciting—it is one of the market leaders in the sector—but it thoroughly justified the group's expansion into the food and textile sectors.

Just how the jobbers have been faring though the quarter summer months is another matter, but Smith Bros appears to be confident enough in making use of its last opportunity under recent issue status to push up its final dividend to give an effective rise in the gross over the year of 18½ per cent. That leaves the shares at 47½p yielding 12.8 per cent on a twice covered dividend and with the second leg of the bull market generally reckoned to be still to come.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £4.1m
Turnover £2.055m (£1.976m)
Pre-tax profits £1.37m (£1.5m)
Earnings per share 7.3p (8p)
Dividend gross 6.085p (5.128p)

Blackwood Hodge Momentum slackens

Blackwood Hodge's first half pre-tax profits are up by 50 per cent; its turnover is up by 31 per cent and its margins, which had been improving last year, are up again from 5.4 to 6.2 per cent. So there could have been no surprise when the shares went 10p better to 143p yesterday.

But the horizon is clouded a little by the comment that the

worldwide excess of demand over supply for the earthmoving equipment which Blackwood distributes is now ending, and orders at June stood at £33m compared to £27m at the year end. The question, clearly, is how far these figures represent a peak and how rapidly the easier order position will be reflected in profits.

Blackwood's own reference to "some slow-off in demand in the second half" is a pointer, but it is doubtful how pronounced the effect will be in the immediate future. Historically, Blackwood has met its order rapidly and the big forward order position is only a phenomenon of the past two years when the buyers' response to a sellers' market was in advance. Part of the slowdown in orders may therefore represent nothing more than a reversion to the norm.

As far as the principal trading markets are concerned only Australia, and to a lesser extent Germany, are failing to perform particularly strongly. For all that, however, a progressive loss of momentum into 1976 seems inevitable, which must argue caution for the shares, and a meagre prospective 3.2 per cent.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £30.5m
Sales £92.5m (£70.4m)
Pre-tax profits £3.74m (£3.81m)
Dividend gross 2.08p (1.83p)
* adjusted for scrip issue.

Nurdin & Peacock Volume gains

An increase of just under a third in Nurdin & Peacock's interim pre-tax profits evidently disappointed the stock market. Extrapolations were for something around the £1m mark from this cash-and-carry operator for the first six months, and the shares fell back to 87½p after a good run up over the past few days.

The market's view aside, the figures look perfectly respectable. Sales rose by two fifths in line with earlier rights issue projections—which bears out what the group has been saying about increasing registrations despite an inauspicious trading scenario in general. The market presumably felt that more of the rise in sales volume might have translated itself in profits, particularly since the squeeze on margins has eased considerably this year.

Nevertheless, one cannot quarrel with a sales gain that appears to indicate increased volume of at least 15 per cent (more if one considers the evidence of trading down by consumers since the turn of the year) as against Nurdin's virtually static selling area base in the opening half of the year.

Certainly Nurdin has handsomely outperformed the multiple grocery sector over the same period, where the monetary increase in sales has been less than a quarter over the same period. There is no reason why that relative strength should not stay with the group for the rest of the year—second half sales so far are stated as being up by 37 per cent.

In spite of the further fall in margins for the first half, estimates of annual pre-tax profits are still around the £2.8m level. So the shares are at a prospective p/e ratio of about 9.4, which is reasonable if Nurdin is now going for a further round of growth.

Interim: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £12.6m
Sales £60.5m (£43.2m)
Pre-tax profits £0.83m (£0.63m)
Dividend gross 2p (1.1p)

United Dominions Trust, Britain's biggest finance house, only a matter of weeks ago quietly shut down its last money-shop out of the 30 it once had on the nation's high streets.

They are not the only organizations to see at least some of the glitter go from what had seemed to be a new pot of gold at the end of a money man's rainbow—the 35 per cent or so of the United Kingdom working population without a bank account.

American bankers, with their transatlantic experience of the trading possibilities of the friendly neighbourhood bank, tapping a wide market, had first effectively identified what seemed unrealized potential in Britain. This substantial slice of the British earning public seemed disinclined to go into the clearing banks largely because of the marble halls and the glassed-in cashiers.

For those in indirect lending, particularly financing hire purchases in the car market, the money-shop offered a chance of getting directly to the customer, who had hitherto used hire purchase only at the point of sale.

In practice, too, it meant charging finance house-style rates for facilities like personal charges were also higher than the clearers. Some other charges were also higher.

The money-shops seemed, besides, to offer the opportunity of setting up a pattern of repeat business, their informal, friendly atmosphere not unlike that of the clearers. Some other charges were also higher.

UDT's withdrawal from the money-shop scene has obviously been more the result of their

street money shop in Croydon—open, unlike the clearing banks, during most shopping hours, including Saturday—there is speculation about a major threat to traditional banking.

What lent weight to this was the fact that between 40 and 50 per cent of the customers who went to the money-shops for personal loans, financial advice and in some cases to open up and add to current accounts turned out already to have accounts with the clearing banks.

The then Western Credit, once mainly a motor hire-purchase financing company with headquarters in Plymouth, became the first British finance house to go into "money centres" as they called them. Within a month UDT were helping to fuel the boom, followed by more American bank subsidiaries and other United Kingdom secondary banks, like First National Finance Corporation.

By 1973 the initial boom had produced about 50 money-shops spread down the country. Expansion tailed off and there are now barely 100. There is much talk of "consolidation" and signs of a weeding out process, with fringe banks intent on proving themselves good passengers in the Bank of England's "lifeboat".

It would nevertheless be wrong to conclude from all this that the secondary banking crisis has burst a financial bubble. What straitened circumstances have done probably is simply to hasten the onset of an inevitable new phase in the development of the money-shop.

UDT's withdrawal from the money-shop scene has obviously been more the result of their

Derek Harris

Whatever happened to the money-shops

being overtaken by the money market collapse and its attendant problems than a failure of the extensive homework they originally put into the concept. As one executive remarked: "We had no alternative but to call it a day."

In fact, UDT, like many other finance houses, had grafted the money-shop idea on to an existing network of branch offices that already coped with localized financing to traders, particularly in the car sector. Their considered opinion is that the money-shops, quite often a separate rented establishment away from branch offices that had no need of a high street location, would be profitable in certain places.

A good location in a busy town, with the right note of friendliness and helpfulness struck by the money-shop staff, are the golden rules everybody appears to have established. UDT are not the only organization to switch out of money-shops. As far back as March last year Chase Manhattan Bank decided to shelve previously announced plans to set up some 30 or so within five years.

The last of 22 in-store banking outlets which London and County Securities had, mainly in stores of United Drapery, was closed earlier this year because of too high costs.

Chase last year drew up heads of agreement at mid-year to set up a jointly owned company to take on the successful consumer finance side of First National Finance Corporation, another secondary bank which, like UDT, has been a big borrower from the Bank of England's lifeboat committee.

FNFC's operations include a contract with British Rail, involving in 1980, for establish-

ing up to 40 rail-banks at key stations. In fact, three have so far been set up as contractually demanded—at Liverpool Street in London and at Birmingham and Manchester. FNFC are sufficiently happy with their operation—largely a foreign currency and cheque encashment trade but apparently with some other business coming from it, including some deposits—to be considering taking up more of their option. FNFC say the apparently slow progress is mainly because British Rail are improving many stations and it takes time for the right bank slots to be opened up.

Nothing came of the Chase deal because heads of agreement ran out before the United States Federal Reserve Board had given a decision for or against the deal and the bank decided amid the difficulties of that time not to reapply. But Chase, who had been due to inject £11.5m into what would have been a £20m company, are at the moment considering policy for the next 12 months. On the money-shops concept they emphasize that the idea was merely shelved for better times and not abandoned.

At Boston Trust and Savings Bank, who had been due to inject £11.5m into what would have been a £20m company, are at the moment considering policy for the next 12 months. On the money-shops concept they emphasize that the idea was merely shelved for better times and not abandoned. At Boston Trust and Savings Bank, who had been due to inject £11.5m into what would have been a £20m company, are at the moment considering policy for the next 12 months. On the money-shops concept they emphasize that the idea was merely shelved for better times and not abandoned.

40 branches among which 25 are specific money-shop mould, high street money-shops, subsequently closed at almost all the money-shops in public mind, expect course of time to Forward Trust, a Bank subsidiary, approached high street in a more experiential mind than some. They have four money-shops and that incorporate in ing branch offices, still accessing the four in-store bank. Tesco stores.

Last year they p a Thos Cook estate Croydon. But they there are probably urban centres with population density money-shops.

Western Credit, Trust and Savings the Philadelphia N. (78 per cent) and Latham (22 per cent) probably the moon the high street open new have 16 m nine of them, of March last year.

Their key aim is an image of consu that will enable it to attract custom high on the prior they view the sect which growth lies. But, like every the high street br new, they paten only a measured p expansion. The on-traditional banking trumped the mon the market place in cut down to size.

Profit levels giving hope of an upturn in American companies' fortunes

Frank Vogl

mand and increased product-

A good deal of publicity, for example, has been generated by the oil companies, who have reported substantially lower profits compared with those of the second quarter of 1974.

The declines for the oil companies largely reflect the loss of the former very large inventory gains obtained in early 1974, which were due to the sharp rise by Opec in oil prices. A less important factor has been the ending of the oil depletion tax allowances.

In contrast, the banks made big profit gains in the second quarter compared with the same period a year ago, although first quarter 1975 profits were even better.

The banks have managed an average gain of about 14 per cent in net profits so far this year and, by keeping their lending rates well above borrowing levels and by being more prudent as to whom they grant loans, they seem set for a record year.

Meanwhile there are many companies which cannot look back to 1974 record earnings, as can the oil companies, and which have no chance of record profits this year as do the banks.

The construction and car manufacturing companies fall squarely into this bracket, but in both cases there is now some prospect of gradual improvement.

General Motors was the only major car company not to report a loss in the first quarter, but all of the top car manufacturers should be back in the black in the final quarter of this year and their results in the second quarter were a healthy 26 per cent up on the depressing levels of the same period of 1974.

Much of the improvement in profits in manufacturing companies in the next six to nine months is likely to result from the combination of much lower inventory financing costs, gradual improvement in general de-

higher inflation in crowding out of a firms from the ma

In addition, there that the Federal I tighten its money-g at a response to in inflation, which produced through in oil and food pri

Such Fed tightn again endanger the porate profits, th recovery and the interest rates.

The stock market, dominated by fea recent rise in int will lead to a tight policy, and share fallen substantially eight weeks.

The reaction in markets has probab great, especially reified that the upswing is likel restrained by the g of slack in the ecot—eight million i and 30 per cent of capacity unused.

Moreover, it see that the Fed will significantly tighten and with 1976 being year it is highly that President Fo interests have cle seen to be probu take additional acti further tax cuts, i revival of corporate

In view of these the profits of compa second quarter, the reason to be b bearish, about Wal S days.

There is little doubt now that private sector loan demand is likely to rise in the first half of next year as general demand increases.

From the profits viewpoint the companies are at the moment in sounder shape than for a long time, having managed to reduce sharply their short-term debt, as they cut inventories in the first half of this year.

There can be no doubt that the improved health of profits will be sustained only if companies do manage to borrow adequately at reasonable rates. There is a danger that the Congress will sharply increase public spending in the months ahead, with programmes to aid the unemployed, and thus ensure record high Treasury borrowing early next year.

Business Diary: Shine gone for Kiwi? • Desert throng

Kiwi, the big Australian shoe polish company, has made no bones about its reasons for closing down its United Kingdom manufacturing operations at Ealing, where it has been making shoe products since 1912.

It told the Australian stock exchanges yesterday that the closure, which will mean the loss of up to 150 jobs, was the result of adverse political, economic and industrial conditions in the United Kingdom. John Ramsey, chief executive of Kiwi Products (UK), thought that the inclusion of "political" simply showed an awareness that the troubles were the result of political decisions.

The company has also been influenced by Britain's decision to stay in the EEC. Kiwi has been keen to rationalize its European business and now reckons that it can supply the United Kingdom market just as well from France.

Some of the United Kingdom executives will be transferred but there is no scope to offer similar jobs to the shop floor. "The decision was not taken lightly", Ramsey said.

The only Kiwi products made in the United Kingdom after the closure will be candles at a factory near Huddersfield.

Increasing frugality among shoe cleaners might also be a reason behind the shutdown. Kiwi, Ramsey said, was always guarded about sales figures but the United Kingdom market, shared between Kiwi and Cherry Blossom, was "fairly static".

Via Sahara

Capitalizing on delays of up to six months at Apapa, the port for Lagos, two British trans-

port companies are offering a three-week "puffer-proof" service to Nigeria—across the Sahara.

Neill and Brown, a Hull-based haulage company, seems to have been the first to think of the idea; but Terminal Transport Services, a Hampshire-based firm, as if it will be the first on the road.

It has made an exclusive arrangement with the Algerian government to deliver containers to the state-owned Algerian transport company, which then will hitch them to its special desert-crossing tractor units and deliver them to Nigeria.

Terminal hopes that its first consignment, probably parts for the new commercial vehicle factory to be built by British Leyland near Lagos, will be shipped in the next three weeks.

Terminal, which was quoting £13,000 for the London-Lagos trip before the deal with the Algerians, has now reduced the price to £8,000. Neill and Brown quotes just over £7,000.

Both companies claim that the overland route will virtually eliminate pilfering, which is described as a popular activity at Apapa and which caused Lloyd's at one stage to refuse to insure any Lagos-bound cargo. However, to discourage any potential desert pirates the Sahara convoys will be accompanied by armed outriders.

Like the shipping companies, which go to Nigeria full of it have difficulty in finding cargoes for the return journey, the overlanders are wondering what they can bring back with them. Production of Nigeria's traditional exports—like rubber, palm oil and groundnuts—has

been declining steadily in recent years as oil has taken over. Neill and Brown, however, hopes for something from timber. One bonus over seafarers will not be getting: not only is oil not cheap in Nigeria but there are periodic, and chronic, shortages of refined petroleum. Perhaps they had better take some with them from Algiers.

While British companies struggle towards an increasing awareness that their responsibilities extend to employees and the community at large as well as their shareholders, others elsewhere have already taken the plunge.

Bank of America, for instance, has been allocating a section of its annual statement to a *Report on Social Performance* and a *Social Problems Face Sheet* since 1970. For 1973 a separate report entitled *The Community and the Bank* was produced, and now a new edition covering 1974 has been published.

The report spells out in some detail the bank's contribution on community issues—such as financing urban restoration, housing for low-income families and minority-owned businesses (these last two involving repayment problems to the tune of 14.6 per cent and 17.2 per cent respectively)—and employee and environmental issues.

The question of equal opportunity is well to the fore. The bank is at pains to point out that the percentage of its officers who are women has risen from 23.1 per cent in 1971 to 34 per cent.



Bank of America's Clausen.

Evidently even this rate of improvement has not sufficed to satisfy some of the more aggressive pursuers of equal rights, however, and Bank of America admits that it was involved in two lawsuits alleging sex discrimination. These were settled only by making several promises, including one to raise the proportion of women officers to 40 per cent by 1978.

Indeed, so seriously does the bank now treat its community goals that it has set up a "social policy department", headed by a senior vice-president who reports direct to A. W. Clausen, the bank's president. A public policy committee has been formed and senior prominent men have been drafted to it as the president of Standard Oil of California, the president of TRW and the chairman of Levi Strauss.

Mead sweetener

That peculiarly English drink, mead, which was inexplicably banned in the United States 18

months ago is about to reappear on the American market after the lifting of the ban by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Owing largely to the efforts of Merrydown, the Sussex producers of English wines and vintage cider, the bureau has decided that mead is not necessarily a murky mixture of honey and water but a sweet blend of apple and grape wines and honey which has been produced in England for centuries.

Merrydown had been happily selling 10,000 cases of its mead in the United States until the ban was suddenly brought in by the bureau. It sold as "Merrydown Mead", just as in England and in other export markets.

Ian Howie, the company's chairman, got in touch with the bureau when the ban was announced and since then has satisfied it that mead is a generic term. However, the bureau had the last say and has insisted that "Merrydown Mead" must be sold as "Mead Merrydown" in the United States.

"We're not quite sure why the ban was brought in in the first place, let alone why we're having to change the name around. In any event we're looking forward to selling again in the United States", Howie said.

Howie yesterday sent his son Robert to America to visit the 36 wholesalers he hopes will handle their mead, seen by Merrydown as a competitor to the sweet sherries.

Fitch Lovell Limited

We have the confidence to continue our programme of modernisation

Charles E. M. Hardie, Chairman

Increased Dividend of 23.042 per cent recommended by the Directors is the maximum permitted.

Profit before taxation for the year ended 26 April, 1975 was £4.7m, compared with £6m for the previous year. This result was achieved in the face of difficult trading conditions and ever-rising costs, particularly in the first half-year which was seriously affected by losses in the poultry division, where there was a recovery in the second half.

Taxation provision is £2m, compared to just over £3m, which will result in a benefit to the cash flow of the Group.

Group Sales exceeded £333m, an increase of nearly 25 per cent. Interest charges were just over £2m, an increase of £1m.

Current Year so far is ahead of the results achieved last year.

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from: The Secretary, Fitch Lovell Limited, 1 West Smithfield, London EC1A 9LA.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

CRA gives a warning for mining's future

Consolidated net earnings at Cominac RioTinto of Australia slumped 64 per cent to \$A18.9m (£11.5m) in the first six months of this year from a restated \$A51.9m for the same period last year.

The results were not unexpected since the major components of CRA have already reported. However, the steep plunge has served to underline the poor position in which its parent, Rio Tinto-Zinc, is placed. CRA in the last full year accounted for more than 50 per cent of RTZ's net attributable profit.

On sales down from \$A411.3m to \$A354.9m, CRA saw pre-tax profits drop 61 per cent from \$A153.5m to \$A62.8m. The dividend has been cut from five cents to three cents. The directors state that markets for most of the group's products were depressed in the six months to the end of June, and remain so.

The directors report: "Depressed levels of demand, rampant inflation, poor profit outlook and the (Australian) Government's failure to provide the mining industry in general, and foreign companies in particular, with any clear statement of policy or guidelines

have all combined to bring the mining industry almost to a standstill.

No major new mining projects have been started in the past two years and lack of confidence plus escalating capital costs constantly threaten those prospective projects still viable.

Another Australian tale of grief came yesterday from MIM Holdings, a subsidiary of American Smelting and Refining. Net earnings for the 54 weeks to the end of June were nearly halved to \$A51.1m (£30.9m) from a restated \$A91.6m for the previous 52 weeks. Sales revenue showed a marginal increase of \$A8.63m to \$A326.5m with other revenue rising substantially to \$A11.7m.

Here again the final dividend has been cut from 10 cents to seven cents a share, making a total of 10 cents compared with 18 cents the previous year. MIM reports that the drop in earnings was due to increased production costs against a sharply falling copper price. However, the full extent of the fall was mitigated by the devaluation of the Australian dollar, and by increases in volume sales and prices of zinc and silver. These helped to offset the substantial drop in the copper price.

Foreign Exchange

An early advance for the dollar in European foreign exchange trading was later reversed, leaving the currency lower in most centres. Trading remained light with some commercial dealers noting a move to more active trading.

Sterling rose 45 points against the dollar, to \$2.105 after slipping briefly to around \$2.102. News of a \$255 million fall in United Kingdom monetary reserves in August had little impact. The pound's effective rate was unchanged on the day, at 27.5 per cent.

Gold fell a further \$6.75 an ounce in London, to \$148.75.

Spot Position of Sterling

Market for Sterling
New York 2.1050-2.1060
London 2.1050-2.1060
Frankfurt 2.1050-2.1060
Paris 2.1050-2.1060
Zurich 2.1050-2.1060
Geneva 2.1050-2.1060
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Graduate PA./Secretary

£3800 plus

A Director of Kodak Limited, based at Harrow, where the main production manufacturing units are located, requires a Personal Assistant/Secretary who can match her organising ability and initiative with good secretarial skills.

Applications are invited from graduates aged between 25-35. Great importance will be attached to the experience and personal qualities of the candidate.

The commencing salary will be around £3800 p.a. including allowances in a grade with a maximum of £4400 p.a. including allowances.

Please send a brief resume of career to date to:

Mr L. W. Smith, Personnel Department,
Kodak Limited, Headstone Drive,
Wealdstone, Harrow, Middlesex.



Bilingual Secretary

English/French Republic of Zaire
c. £5,400

Fluor Utah, a major US construction company, are looking for an intelligent and alert Secretary to join their operations in the Republic of Zaire where they are currently constructing a vast copper processing complex.

The right girl will be bilingual in French and English and must be able to take shorthand dictation in English. We also require a girl who speaks Italian in addition to French and English and has had some experience in Personnel work. There is a 12 month renewable contract with a salary of around £450 per month. Free accommodation and living expenses will be given together with one month's vacation per year.

For more information of this unusual opportunity for a top secretary with travel allowances, please telephone Allan Cumming on 01-829 5671 and arrange an interview.

PA/SECRETARY TO MD

£3,000—HOUNSLOW
Managing Director of a Computer Services group with head office between Heathrow and Hounslow, needs an outgoing and flexible P.A./Secretary who enjoys accepting responsibility. She will have the opportunity of making her own decisions as well as liaising with important clients and internal departments. Age 25+.



CONTACT THE U.K. DIVISION

Senior Secretaries

173 NEW BOND STREET, W.1
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

P.A./SECRETARY

Up to £3,000 p.a.

To take an active part working for the M.D. of a company specialising in Executive and Acquisitions Search.

Duties will include providing a first class secretarial service, simple book keeping and research.

Applicants should be well groomed, with a good speaking voice and possess intelligence, initiative and a warm personality.

Ring 409 1012 Near Green Park

BI-LINGUAL ENGLISH/ FRENCH EXECUTIVE SECRETARY MONACO

A real long term career opportunity for an ambitious young woman to work for the Dynamic President of our Multi-national company. Organization based in Monte Carlo.

From fluent French and English Secretarial skills, you will need the style and flair to deal with Top Level Management, the energy and dedication to work impossible hours.

For further information contact And Morris on 724 0911

DRAKE PERSONNEL
228 Regent Street, W.1.

THE MARJORIE HURST CENTRE

Has excellent opportunities for top PA SECs in W.1 and City. £2,800 p.a. for top PA SEC in W.1. £2,700 Secretary to Director, no shorthand, but German necessary. Terms, urgently required.

Telephone 629 8812 or call at 47 Davis Street, W.1

A RARE ONE—£3,000 to start

An unusual opportunity arises for a career-minded Secretary aged 25-30 to work for the M.D. of a well-established finance co. in Park Lane. The job content is varied and interesting, with high-level people. The right applicant will have excellent initiative and personality and plenty of initiative.

Please phone Hylda Williams on 432 0285.

ALFRED APPROPRIATIONS,
31 Berkeley Street, W.1.

WEST END SOLICITORS

requires an experienced Legal Secretary for partner. Busy practice. Salary £3,000 p.a.

Telephone 01-437 6802

MOVE INTO PERSONNEL AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

UP TO £2,800

Exceptional opening at world famous company headquarters, for self-motivated, intelligent and discreet young woman, aged 25-30, with sound secretarial and organizational skills, assisting small group of international executives. Offers enormous scope, interest and job involvement plus good career prospects.

Ring Joanna Knight, Executive Consultant, 01-437 9020.

THE CHALLENGER TOP APPOINTMENTS DIVISION

19-23 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

£3,000

Vice-President of leading American bank is looking for a successful P.A. The successful candidate will possess good secretarial skills, initiative and active mind, confident manner, be mature and have the ability to act on her own initiative and handle a wide range of work.

For further information contact Mr. Woolf 629 9516.

3 YOUNG ARCHITECTS

working on an extraordinary building project in the City of London. The successful candidate will be a young woman, aged 25-30, with excellent secretarial skills, initiative and active mind, confident manner, be mature and have the ability to act on her own initiative and handle a wide range of work.

For further information contact Mr. Woolf 629 9516.

SECRETARY FOR SENIOR PARTNER SOLICITORS W.1

Interesting and responsible job available for a young woman, aged 25-30, with excellent secretarial skills, initiative and active mind, confident manner, be mature and have the ability to act on her own initiative and handle a wide range of work.

For further information contact Mr. Woolf 629 9516.

CAMDEN & ISLINGTON A.H.A. ISLINGTON DISTRICT

SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

required for District Work Office. The person appointed will be expected to demonstrate a mature outlook, experience in office routines and the ability to act for the Works Office in routine non-technical matters. Experience of similar work in the Construction Industry or Hospital Administration would be advantageous.

Higher Clinical Grade, Salary Scale £2,493-£3,003 inclusive.

Application forms and job descriptions from Personnel Officer, Islington District Offices, Whitlington Hospital, St. Mary's Wing, Highgate Hill, London N19 5NF. Tel. 01-272 3070 ext. 512. Closing date, 15th September 1975.

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ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL— HAMPSTEAD

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY SECRETARY

To work for a team of doctors in this department where both in-patients and out-patients are treated. This is a busy department and although the secretary would be mainly involved with the preparation of patients reports and case summaries, she would also have to deal with queries from patients and medical staff.

Good shorthand and typing speeds essential. For job description please contact the Personnel Department, 21 Pond Street, London NW3 2PN, telephone: 794 9431.

SECRETARY TO THE VICE- PRESIDENT FOR U.K.

£2,600 p.a.—HAYES

The Vice-President of A.S. the fast moving international company, requires a highly motivated, experienced Secretary to the Vice-President for U.K. This is a demanding and exciting position for a person who enjoys a fast-paced environment and has the ability to deal with a wide range of responsibilities.

We can offer you a salary in the region of £2,600 p.a., your own office in modern premises, a subsidised restaurant, and a weekly holiday allowance.

For further information please contact: Mrs. A. J. Smith, Personnel Department, 21 Pond Street, London NW3 2PN, telephone: 794 9431.

RETAIL GROUP MANAGEMENT

Bus Stop requires a young woman, aged 25-35, experienced in retail fashion, to assist the Managing Director in the operation of their Group of Shops here and abroad.

It is essential that the applicant should have a good knowledge of retail fashion, and be able to deal with a wide range of responsibilities.

Please contact Miss Angus, BUS STOP LTD., 231 The Vale, London, W3 01-749 3191.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

£2,600

WEST LONDON

required for Senior Audit Manager of International, Great West Road based company. Position requires individual to work very independently as Audit Manager travels very frequently. You should be 25-35, have good secretarial skills and be interested in your work.

Telephone 01-568 4970

INTERESTED IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT?

Experienced female Bookkeeper/P.A. required for Mayfair office, to assist in dealing with the administrative requirements of various companies.

Excellent salary will be paid to the right applicant whose appearance and personality will be of the utmost importance.

For interview phone: Mr Woolf 629 9516.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £2,800

Managing Director of International Company requires a sales oriented Secretary with team spirit, young informal office, 25 plus.

Telephone Mrs. Byzantine, 01-222 5081.

NORMA SKEMP PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.

14 Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Administrative Flair?

A chance to move into company secretarial work.

Glaxo Holdings Limited is the parent company of the multi-million international Glaxo Group, which is one of the world's leading pharmaceutical companies.

We require somebody with a good education, possibly to degree level, and preferably with experience of office routines or secretarial training and a knowledge of German or Spanish, to join our Corporate Services Department as an Administrative Assistant. This department is responsible for the statutory and company legal practice for the whole Group both in the U.K. and overseas.

This is an opportunity to gain a basic knowledge of company secretarial work. The work will include—assisting with statutory work of company secretaries—maintenance of departmental records—care of confidential documents—information retrieval.

Starting earnings, including London Allowance and profit sharing, will be in the region of £3,000 per annum, 30p lunch vouchers. Hours 9.00 a.m. to 4.55 p.m.

Please contact Miss P. Sandry, Glaxo Holdings Limited, Clarges House, Clarges Street, London, W1Y 8DH. Tel: 01-493 4060.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

The Person

Male or female, aged 28+. Reliable and efficient and with the ability to be sympathetic, patient and understanding towards people of different races, cultures and religions.

The Qualifications

Shorthand and typing of at least 100/50 and book-keeping preferably to Trial Balance.

The Job

To establish the office of a new charitable foundation concerned with race relations in employment. He or she will have complete responsibility for all aspects of the office, from preparing budgets, answering correspondence, etc., to devising and maintaining complex record-keeping systems.

The Salary

From £3,200-£3,500 to start; guaranteed increase offer six months. Annual reviews thereafter.

For further details of this appointment telephone Roslyn Findlay on 01-248 1992.

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For further details of this appointment telephone Roslyn Findlay on 01-248 1992.

CORPORATION OF LONDON PERSONAL SECRETARY TO THE CITY ENGINEER

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointment in the City Engineer's Department:—

Salary Scale £2,845-£3,253 p.a. Including Special Supplement.

The appointment is subject to Statutory Orders of the Corporation, contribution to the Corporation's Superannuation Fund and to the passing of a medical examination. Candidates should be Members or Senior Officers of the Corporation must be disclosed.

Applications stating age, experience, present appointment, together with the names of two referees to:—The City Engineer, P.O. Box 270, Cuthbert, London, E.C.2, by the 12th September, 1975.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY

to work with them at their Members' Head Office.

This is an extremely responsible position involving a considerable amount of Personal work.

Applicants should have had several years' experience and be used to working under pressure.

This is an exciting, stimulating but demanding job for which a salary of around £3,000 p.a. plus additional benefits will be offered.

Please write to: The Managing Director, 13 Northfield Industrial Estate, Barnet, London, N.4, or telephone Mrs. Dawson at 303 5771.

ST. CHARLES' HOSPITAL, EXMOUTH STREET, W.10 82Z

EXPERIENCED MEDICAL SECRETARY

mainly Audio but with occasional Shorthand. High level of accuracy and speed. Salary £2,400 p.a. to start, plus £200 Special Supplement. For consideration, please send resume to: Mr. J. E. Ingram, Personnel Department, 13 Northfield Industrial Estate, Barnet, London, N.4, or telephone Mrs. Dawson at 303 5771.

Please apply for application form to Personnel Officer, on 01-969 2488, Extension 554.

CAREER ASSISTANT

Several top girls from a leading Agency want this job—£3,000 and opportunity—but the agencies terms are too one sided.

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